PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,480—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons
20th May	PENINSULAR...	5294	VICTORIA	6052
27th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	5809
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6325
8th "	CALEDONIA ..	7538	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 16th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,655	Perron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,639	Etienne	13th July 1905
YARRA	4,266	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
KARRA	4,265	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	6,897	X	24th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 715, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
F	Prome	3781	*M'Kay	11thApr	21thApr	10th May.	22nd May
	Stanley Hall ...	4104	*Nuttal	20th "	3rd May	17th "	24th "
B	City of Agra	4108	*Brown	8thMay	20th "	2ndJun.	6thJun
A	City of Vienna ...	467	Morrison	26th "	7thJun.	20th "	25th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

S.S. "DIEGO SUAREZ," 4142 TONS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO THE CONTINENT &c.

THE above named Steamer will SAIL from this Port for DUNKIRK, via PORT SAID, and ALGIERS, about 2nd June. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light, &c., &c.

Fare to Portsaid ..... Rs. 350
" Algiers ..... " 380
" Dunkirk ..... " 400

For further particulars apply

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
[APOLLO STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie and Karachi, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on or about 23rd May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR MARMOGOA MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,900 tons, on 30th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL. CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Solcia	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich ...	6,000	30th May.

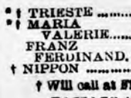
For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May, 1905.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Peus	22nd May
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	5th June
* REICHSTAG	2098	Ibis	19th June

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE coast ports and DURBAN.
* Will Carry also passengers for CAPE PORTS.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay. 9th May, 1905.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
· CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder-adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,588	C. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,683	.....	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples Genoa, with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Botello	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 3,

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

COOL SUITS FOR HOT WEATHER.

Coat, Vest and Trousers.

	Rs.	As.
Canvas, Holland, or Cotton Matte	14	8
Tussore Lustre	16	8
Flannel—Well Shrunk	30	0

Patterns and Measurement Forms on Application.

FOR PRIZES, SOUVENIRS, WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in SILVER WARE, GOLD WARE, JEWELLERY WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., at

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, MAY 19TH.

THE GREAT NAPOLEONIC OPERA.

THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIG

FROM THE LYRIC THEATRE LONDON.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Late Train B. B. and C. I. Railway leaves Church Gate, at 12-15 A. M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1905, the UP WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN from LONAVLA to VICTORIA TERMINUS will until further notice run in front of the UP POONA MAIL to the following REVISED TIME TABLE:—

	H.	M.
Lonavla.....Dep.	7	0
Khandala.....Arr.	7	8
" .....Dep.	7	12
Neral.....Arr.	8	14
" .....Dep.	8	18
Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arr.	9	30

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 18th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY hitherto granted to Mr. J. P. D'SILVA on our behalf has this day been revoked by us. Any person or persons dealing with him on our behalf, will do so at his or their own risk.

KNIGHT WEYMOUTH & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1905.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 183 of 1905.

RE EBRAHIM HAJI SULLEMAN, ABOO HAJI SULLEMAN, MOOSA HAJI TYEB, ABDULLA HAJI TYEB and ABDUL REHMAN HAJI TYEB, all of Bombay, Memons, carrying on business in Bombay, Calcutta and Delagoa Bay, under the name and firm of EBRAHIM SULLEMAN and COMPANY and at Chindi and Karmani, under the name of HAJI TYEB HAJI SULLEMAN and COMPANY; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ebrahim Haji Sulleman Aboo Haji Sulleman, Moosa Haji Tyeb, Abdulla Haji Tyeb and Abdul Rehman Haji Tyeb, trading in Bombay, under the name of EBRAHIM SULLEMAN & COMPANY have been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 16th day of May, 1905.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of (4,00,000) Four hundred thousand (or any smaller number) first class broad gauge SLEEPERS 9in. by 10in. by 8in. of sal grown, sawn or hewn West Australian Jarrah wood.

2. Copies of tender forms can be obtained on application to ENGINEER-in-Chief, N.W. Railway.

3. Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, Lahore, at noon on the 15th June, 1905.

R. C. DYSON.
Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Ry:

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.'S

X. L. I. DROPS.

This preparation made up from the Recipe of an eminent Physician of long and extensive practice in India, has been found of the utmost benefit in cases of general debility, Anæmia and vital depression and prostration where the tone and vigour of the system has been lessened or reduced.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.

From W. M. HOSKINGS, Aligarh.—Please send per V. P. P. one phial Invigorating X. L. I. DROPS the last I received from you has done wonders and is worth a thousand rupees, if taken with a cold bath every morning and regular exercise with a moderate diet and plenty of milk, I guarantee that the most emaciated man will recover health and vigor after a month or so, some requires a greater amount and some less it all depends on the state of the patient.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property at Santacruz, near Bandra, advertised to take place TO-MORROW has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in very good order.
The property of an European Gentleman going home.
1 pair of handsome strong serviceable grey Arab horses, 14.3, 7 years old goes well in single and double harness with a pair of English harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 12 BUFFALOES AND 1 CALF AND 1 COW AND 3 CALVES.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Narayanji Khardeji Dhanasia, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Stables, at Churniwalli, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P.M.
12 she-buffaloes, and 1 calf, and 1 cow and 3 calves.

ON SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Dadar station and opposite the Distillery, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing room chairs and settees, cabinets, marble top tables, sideboard, screens, writing table with pigeonholes, dressing and wash and tables, settees, large double mirror door almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, large old blue China Jar, table ornaments, benches, glassware and crockery ware, pictures, lamps, carpets, copper utensils, concertina, fiddle clocks, deed box, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.
The property is on view.

SALE OF RUBBER-TYRED BROUGHAM & HORSE.

Under instructions from N.C. Macleod Esq the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Lach munarayen Shivchand and others to be called the name of Lohmanarayen Bhurani adjudged Insolvents Messrs Crawford and Co will sell by public auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 22nd inst at 2 p.m.
1 Robert, red open side Brougham, 1 Horse and harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—
Furniture such as iron single bed-stead silt pier glasses easy chairs, wicker, dressing and wash-hand tables, safes, cup boards, large safes almirahs with mirror door, cheval glass office table, Lancaster enlarging lantern, lease by Negretti and Zambra.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co
1 lot of Bombay pottery vases, flower-holder, etc.
1 fitted dressing case, Guitar, violin lady's bicycle.

AT 2 P. M.

1 old pattern gent's "Rambler" bicycle with gear complete.
Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 rubber-tyred light victoria,
1 second hand gig-a-viz,
1 French polish double shigram,
1 double seated glass fronted brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT JACOB CIRCLE AND GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Lalji Dewsi and Govinji Laljis, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, pursuant to the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1903, and made between the said Laljji Dewsi and Govindji Laljis of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder-mentioned, the following properties:—

ON TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May 1905, at 4 p.m.,

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of Forasbandi land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at or near the Mahalaxmi Station on the Byculla Flats in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 113, new No. 13617, old survey No. 376 and new survey No. C-3500 and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward E. Nos. 4136 and 4140, and Street Nos. 312A, 310 respectively, containing by admeasurement 918 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the foot-path and beyond that by the Haines Road, on or towards the west by the foot-path and beyond that by the New Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the foot-path and beyond that by the Jacob Circle Road, and on or towards the south for nearly partly by the property of dorabaz Sheriar and partly by the property Haji Dawood Ismail and now by the property of Dr. Cassim Hasdin, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1905, at 4 p.m.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart with the messuage tenement or chawl of sheds thereon standing situate and being in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Gamdevi Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old No 351 new No. 2222, old survey No. 613 and new survey No 733 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 2311, 2311, 2312 (1) and 2312 (2) and Street Nos. 8 to 16, 2, 3, 4, which said piece or parcel of ground is according by admeasurement 467 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the said Gamdevi Road on or towards the west by the out of Jaibhay Sethna Doongarshis on or towards the north by the dwelling-houses of Jairaj Ramseji, Rumabai and Jagardhan Morbis, and on or towards the south by land and property belonging to the temple of Shri Narmadeshwar which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Dikmit Dhanjisha and Soonderdas Attorneys for the said Mortgagee, at their Office No 1 Rumman street, Fort, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4 A, Wellesley House, Wellington Lines, opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture also some carved furniture drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, sideboard, bedsteads, almirahs, nearly new Rubber gent's bicycle, rugs, iron box, books, lady's and gent's saddles, camera, perambulator, ice chests ornaments, winproof lamp etc., the property of Dr. C. H. CAYLEY.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1905.

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They are self adjusting
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FOR MAY, 1905
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY,	KURRACHEE,	CALCUTTA, MADRAS,
COLOMBO,	KANDY,	GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Delney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS. FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
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JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

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HORNBY ROAD

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

To Subscribers—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Post Free.

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 6
Half-yearly	" 3
Quarterly	" 1-8

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COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

A POPULAR GUIDE TO THE HEAVENS.

A series of Eighty-three Plates, with explanatory Text and Index. By Sir Robert S. Ball. Rs. 13-2.

THE STORY OF THE HEAVENS.

By Sir Robert Ball. With 24 coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations. Rs. 7-14.

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By Sir Robert Ball. With 11 Full-page Plates and numerous Illustrations. Rs. 7-14.

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Being Talks with Young People about the wonders of the Heavens. By Sir Robert Ball. With 94 Illustrations. Rs. 5-10.

THE MOON

Considered as a Planet, a World and a Satellite. By James Nasmyth C. E., and James Carpenter. With 26 Illustrative Plates of Lunar Objects, Phenomena and Scenery, numerous diagrams, etc., Rs. 4-6.

THE GALLERY OF NATURE.

A Pictorial and Descriptive Tour through Creation—Illustrative of the Wonders of Astronomy, Physical Geography and Geology. By Rev. Thos. Milner, M. A., F. R. G. S. Profusely Illustrated. 804 pages. Rs. 7-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The most reviving and strengthening Remedy of the present time is

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC

Which contains in the most agreeable form all the elements Productive of Health and strength

(Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Potash, Soda, &c.) in a scientifically combined and concentrated form.

Specially Capable of Assimilation.

It gives Brain and Nerve Strength.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared from the original Recipe of DR. TATE,

BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

COTTON-SPINNING IN CHINA.

In the report of the China Mission of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, which visited Shanghai when mills under foreign management were in their infancy, there will be found certain speculations with regard to their future, and to the manner in which they are likely to affect imports from abroad. One of the conclusions at which the members of the commission arrived was that while the new mills could not be considered as directly competing with the productions of the United Kingdom so favourable were the surrounding circumstances and conditions to the expansion of trade that Lancashire must eventually suffer serious indirect loss. As experience has demonstrated that, in the majority of cases, cotton mills in China have, from a financial point of view, far from fulfilled expectations, there is small likelihood of additional capital being embarked therein until some means of making them pay shall have been discovered; and the part they have hitherto played in the displacement of cloth by yarn—at present so noticeable—is insignificant when compared with the influence of other contributing factors. The Chinese are extremely conservative in all their national customs, and changes are very slow. Spinning and weaving of cotton are in China entirely entrusted to women, silk, on the other hand, being woven by men; and the finer and more even thread of machine-spun yarn, as compared with home-spun yarn, is doubtless a strong recommendation in its favour. Ample supplies of cheap and good yarn having relieved the female population from the necessity of spinning, they have all the more leisure to devote to weaving; and, as their hands are not allowed to remain idle for long it stands to reason that their capacity for producing cloth is largely increased.

A COMMUNARD'S ESCAPE.

Whilst I was with her the husband came in and told his story. He had held, I heard afterwards, high command in the French army, was a man of character and ability, with extraordinary linguistic acquirements; he could speak some twenty European languages and dialects. He had thrown himself into the outbreak of the Commune, from what point of view I do not now recall; but, as a soldier had been given an important point to defend on a barricade. The fight was long and terrible, and when nearly all the defenders were killed or wounded, and the ammunition was exhausted, the few survivors escaped as best they could. The General managed to get on to some roofs and to escape down a chimney into a private apartment. There he found himself in the bedroom of a lady who was dressing. Sauvez-moi, Madame! he cried. She, poor soul, terrified at this strange apparition who with torn clothes, covered with soot and with darker stains yet upon him, stood suppliant before her, had but an instant to decide, for the tramp of soldiers rang upon the stairs, and a thundering knock at the outer door summoned her to open. She bade him get into the bed, and taking the skirt of her dress, a jacket, and some other feminine garments covered him with these. And then there followed a lodg parley between the soldier outside and the quick-witted Frenchwoman inside the door. She was not dressed; what could they want; what an abominable thing that in these evil days, the very bedrooms of women were not to be respected. Of course, the soldiers had their way, and entered the room, the lady, scolding, fuming, protesting. The men looked in the cupboards and wardrobe, and under the bed; into the bed they did not look; and after many apologies, with a military salute, they departed. The poor woman sank into a chair, and slowly the General raised himself. Look, Madame said he, and he took from a little table beside the bed his tobacco pouch, which unconsciously he had laid down. If they had found this! he cried.—From "French Refugees to England in 1871-72," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for May.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1007 tons, Captain H Nilson, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Winchester, 2086 tons, Captain A F Walton, sailed yesterday for Sydney, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2339 tons, Captain J R Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday for Calcutta 5th May with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Aros Cast'e, 2870 tons, Captain E W Day, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from East London 30th April with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2123 tons, Captain C E Hodgson sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain D L Nielson arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr and Mrs Lee, Mr Sanderson, Mr Williams, Mr and Mrs Jehangir and 2 children and 175 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Moming...Surveyl Steamer
H M S Redbreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville.....Cruiser
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soulon			The Captain.
Baron Inverdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Englnd			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2655	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Folgate	2307	Cheshire			W & A Graham & Co
Hoseinee	993	Maloney			B & P S N Co
Simla	3828	Summers	China	30-5	P & O Co
Dunrobin	3319	Hanson			W & A Graham & Co
Nairung	2-62	Sandilands			T Morrison & Co
Lord Kelvin	2138	Beckerley			W & A Graham & Co
Dumra	762	LeGrand	Busreh	18-5	M M & Co
Pasha	3839	Leftwich			T Morrison & Co
Uganda	3408	Gun Cunningham			M M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Nielson			M Mackenzie & Co
Zinnia	2339	Clarke			R Wilts
Aros Castle	2870	Day			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Lalpoora	2124		Keiste		M M & Co
B	Clan Chattan	2500	Weir			F Muir & Co
C&R	Rs Bazlur	4141	Flanigan	M'seilles		G T M & Co
D&E	Diego Luarez	2477	LeMond	Dunkirk	1-6	K N & Co
F	Clan Mackinon	3049	Jones	Havre	20-5	F Muir & Co
H	Argyll	2181	Harrison	Barcelona	19/5	Ralli Bros
K	Turkestan	2898	Paton	Karachi	1-5	E Latham & Co
M	Laura	3363	Nelson	Not fixed		M M & Co
N	Orvell	2446	Frame	Kobe	25-5	T Morrison & Co
Q	Prome	2229	Field	Marseilles	27-5	K Nixon & Co
Q	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	19-8	H Coosub Offalde
M	Clan Mackenzie	1921	William	Japan	24-5	E Tajbhoy
N	Indravati	313	Ahmed	Coast ports	19-5	Shpd & Co

P. D. H. W.

Kaveri		553	Fakeera B'eeza			20-5 Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D. D.

General		1481	Pens	Zanzibar		22-5 A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Urquhart	3767	McPharson	L'pool		27-5 F M & Co
2	Horsley	2410	Northfell	Sharpness		20-5
3	Springwell	1943	Woodruff	Antwerp		31-5 M M & Co
5	Hyades	2080	Fisher	Paniniac	27/5	W & A G & Co
6	Wensleydale			Sharp	Antwerp	20-5 M M & Co
8	Peninsular	3220	Palmer	Aden		20-5 P & O Co
9	Director	3168	Bickerstaff	Genoa	25-5	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Wartburg	3608	Schmid	K'chi		23-5 Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leagh	London		27/5 P & O Co
14	Lama	940	Carey	K'chi		19-5 M M and Co
16	Heathcalg	2783	Courtney	N Gibraltar		23-5 K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Aros Castle s	Day	London, Apr 30
18	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta, May 5
	Kapurthala s	Nielson	Karachi, May 15

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Sydney s	Combe	Marseilles
	Dumra s	Williams	Persian Gulf, &c.
	Winchester s	Walton	Sydney
	Loodiana s	Hodgson	Zanzibar, &c
	Terrier s	Nilson	Bangkok, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday]:—

Steamer Lalpoora, for Calcutta.
" Aros Castle, for Baltimore.
" Diego Suarez, for Dunkirk, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
8	Clematis	Calcutta
16	Clan Grant	Coast

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The P and O Co's steamer Macedonia, with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 4-30 a.m. on Thursday 18th instant.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left here at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday 17th instant.

SINGAPORE, MAY 18.

The P and O steamer Mazagon, left here yesterday afternoon, calling at Colombo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 17th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the yesterday morning, via Mombassa and Goa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Urquhart s—138 bales wool H A M Cosman; 20 bales wool The Bombay Co; 35 bales wool Jetha Doongersey; 137 bales wool M Ramiliras; 50 bales wool N Gokuldas; 25 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales goat hair and 11 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 43 bales wool and 15 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 400 bales cotton and 400 cwt rice N Kheraj and Co; 1001 cwt oil cakes Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 4000 cwt cotsseed W Bechar 5 cwt ivory E Passaya; 75 bales hemp K Vishram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diego Suarez s—4000 cwt wheat J Fachiri; 1000 tons Mungancse ore Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Director s—25 tons old iron E Tajbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wensleydale s—112 bales cotton 4118 cwt linseed and 3001 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 16 tons tin scraps Towner and Co; 300 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co; 155 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton 165 bales cotton fly N Peerbhoy; 11 cwt mowra flower Coutts and Co; 1000 cwt bone meal M Jamal 6006 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Argyll s—6000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinon s—98 bales cotton Prier De Soan and Co; 1000 cwt murrabollams W Bechar; 7 bales wool waste Eugene Meiffre; 2000 cwt wheat N Kheraj and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hyades s 6000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

A GLANCE at the "Commemoration Gallery" shows that not since the death of the man who initiated it, nor, indeed, since the autumn of 1901, has one of the many deeds of heroism which have from time to time moved the admiration of London been added to the record. Not even the Finsbury Park rescue, which won a reward from King Edward, is included. The last of the poor total of thirteen records tells of John Cranmer, a young clerk in the employ of the L.C.C., who lost his life by drowning while trying to rescue a stranger. The "Gallery" and the tablets are kept clean and in order, but the hundred or more vacant spaces look very bare and extensive by the side of the thirteen records already affixed.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 17.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 3/16	=	+ 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£89 1/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11/16	=	+ 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 5-8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	26 7/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	57 3/4	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-18 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20-48 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4-56 3/4	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
Day to day loans	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	2 1/4 per cent	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 8,40,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 15,30,000	do	Bombay
Rs. 2,70,000	do	Madras
24,40,000		

At 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 14 per cent.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	were allotted to	Calcutta,
Rs. 5,6 ,000	do	Bombay
Rs.	do	Madras
5,60,000		

At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 14 per cent,
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 26,80,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4d

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 6 3-4 value, tone firm

METALS—
Copper Brazilers £ 71/10
Yellow metal 6 7-16d
Bar iron Belgian £4-19-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-10-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-5-0

WHEAT—
Tone firmer

RAPESEED—
Brown 39 sellers tone firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 12 5 8 business done, tone firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·37 — 3, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·21	4·25	4·25
—4	—4	—4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·27	4·28	4·21
—4	—4	—4
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·30	4·29	4 31
—3	—4	—4

Receipts at U S Ports	16,000 bales
Do last year	5,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	19,000 do
Do do Continent	12,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·30	+	10 5
Futures, month of July	7·78	+	8 a
Do, do, December	7·96	+	10 b

a Advanced owing to official weather reports considered favorable.
b Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 13-11	—	1-16
Futures, month of August	7·38	+	5
Do, do, November	7·77	+	7
Tone at close	quiet.		

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 17th May, 1905 :—

Cotton	6,728 bales.
Wheat	17,515 cwts.
Linseed	23,551 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,198 do
Gingelly seed	1,677 do
Poppyseed	5,451 do
Groundnuts	933 do
Castorseed	852 do
Rice	36,900 do
Myrabollams	3,440 do
Cottonseed	4,510 do
Mowra seed	94 do
Gram	1,695 do
Jowar	4,951 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 18.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			Is. 3 15-16d to 31-32d.	
Bank Demand			Is. 3 31-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A			Is. 4 1-8d.	
Do	6	do	do	Is. 4 7-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		137 3-4
Shanghai	30	do	do	192 3 4
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	93·12
1st Settlement	93 10

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	18th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	11th May	5	do

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready buyers	7	8	0
Forward Suttah May	7	8	6
September do	8	0	0

RAPESEED—Tone

Brown Cawnpore, Ready sellers	6	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	6
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	3	6

POPPYSEED—Tone steady,

Ready buyers	7	12	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady,

Ready	28	0	0

WHEAT—Tone,

White Delhi ready	4	12	6 per cwt.
Do, Do forward	4	13	do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	30	0	0 per candy.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	170	158	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	181	171	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	179	169	...	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	184	177	...	
Khandeish do.	176	170		
Jalgaon do.	178	172		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	185	178	...	
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	194	187	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	187	181	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	193	187	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	206	203	200	
Bhownagger, (M. G)	191	185	...	
Do, (H. G.)	183	182	178	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	214	
Westerns	...	...	192	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	12,000 bales
Imports	9,000 do.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·26	4·27	4·28
+2	+2	+2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·29	4·30	4·31
+2	+2	+2
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·32	4·33	4·33
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The advance reported in this morning's advices from the American markets has again caused a firmer feeling locally, and prices are Re. 1 per candy higher all round. There is some demand from exporters to Europe and Japan chiefly for Bengals, Khandeish and Broach, and mills, are more inclined to continue operations. A fair busines has been put throgh at Colaba in ready cotton.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	moderate business
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownagger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 3/16
3 per cent Rentes	89 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 11/16
Bar Silver	26 5/8

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in] your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIS—FERGUSSON—April 27, at St Matthias' Church, Richmond, Surrey, William Sinclair Marris, Indian Civil Service, to Eleanor Mary, elder daughter of the late James Fergusson, F R C S E, and of Mrs Fergusson Lincoln House, Richmond.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PALMER—May 8, at Aurangabad, the wife of Captain G S Palmer, 98th Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HEMING—FOOT—May 12, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, Captain Thomas Henry Heming, retired Royal Navy, to Edith Mary Senhouse, only daughter of the late Alfred George Foot, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

BOOMGARDT—May 9, at Trivandrum, of paralysis, John William Boomgardt, aged 65 years, 4 months and 10 days.
PORTMAN—May 2, at the Mayo College, Ajmer, of enteric fever, Francis John Portman, Indian Educational Service, aged 27, son of the late Hon'ble Rev J Portman, of Coton Rectory, Sherborne, Dorset.

PRICKLY HEAT.

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internally, to keep the Blood pure.

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freely while the skin is still damp from the application of Lilacine, and you will have perfect comfort.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11-53m., 11-42s. Low water, 5-6m., 5-45s.
P. and O. s. s. Arcadia, with English mails of 5th instant, due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Novelty Theatre, Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,050, the daily average being 163. The total of new patients was 623.

DROWNING.—It has been reported to the police that one Nimo Vithoo, a Hindu cooly-lad, who was sleeping on Wednesday night on the side of a coal prow, fastened to the s. s. "Pasha" in the harbour, accidentally fell into the sea through the rolling of a steamer which was passing by.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Seychelles per extra s. s. Akbhar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to morrow Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. General, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Monday the 22nd instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CHILDISH OBSTINACY.—Jethandra Mohun Rao, a young Hindu jeweller, stood charged, yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with jumping on the board of the down Poona mail, while the train was in motion. It appeared that the accused who was the worse for liquor jumped off in the wrong direction and would have fallen under the wheels of the carriage, were it not that Mr. Sutton assistant station-master at the Victoria Terminus, caught him in time. The accused who pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 5.

THE 'SURAN" FLOWER AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Superintendent of Victoria Gardens writes to us:—The above flower which was placed in the garden on Sunday last did not develops quite fully, but bloomed prematurely the same evening much sooner than was expected, and began to shrivel up rapidly, causing some disappointment to the visitors who came subsequently to see it. This was probably due to its sudden exposure in the open after being confined in a room for some days. Another flower has therefore been again obtained and placed near the original one, which it is hoped will develope fully and bloom in about a week.

ADULTERATION IN GHEE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. W. L. Michael, Superintendent of the Licence Department of the Bombay Municipality charged Mowjee Hirji, a Khoja merchant with mixing fat in Perco Lane without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. It was stated that the accused mixed fat for the purpose of adulterating "ghee" on an extensive scale, and it was a source of great nuisance to residents of the locality. The accused said that he would make no secret of the fact, but that he had a sign board announcing that he sold adulterated ghee. The accused was fined Rs. 150.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Bodley charged Mulloo Jiwanji and three other Madrasis with being drunk and disorderly. Evidence showed that the four accused were creating a disturbance in Tamarind Lane on Wednesday midnight. They were told to be quiet by a policeman on duty. But the first accused rushed toward him and seizing his number, tore his coat and assaulted him. All the four accused then assaulted the police sepoy. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that such assaults upon the police were becoming very common. He felt very doubtful whether he should not send all the accused to jail without the option of a fine, but as there were no severe personal injuries done to the complainant, he would only fine the accused Rs. 20 each. Out of the fine Rs. 3 were ordered to be paid to the sepoy as compensation.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, AND PILLS. Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills, it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammation situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest, it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held last evening at the registered office in Rampart Row, the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

"Your directors beg to submit herewith the twenty-second annual report and statement of accounts made up to 31st March last, and regret that the result is less satisfactory than in preceding years; this being due entirely to adverse conditions of business at the Secunderabad Branch, and its consequent failure to contribute to the profits earned. Your directors, however, believe that this is only temporary; and as a change has been made in the management, and a reduction effected in the working expenses they have every reason to expect better results in the ensuing year. It may be noted that the turnover in Bombay shows an increase over the previous year, and although the profit is slightly less, your directors are of opinion that in view of the great increase of competition which has arisen during the last year or two, these signs are quite healthy and only such as may be expected. The Poona Branch has also done well, and as new and up-to-date premises are now in course of erection and will be ready for occupation in June, your directors have every confidence in the future of this Branch. The balance of profit and loss, including Rs. 5,848-12-8 brought forward from last year's account and Rs. 10,000 taken from the fund for the equalization of dividends, amounts to Rs. 55,983-12-7, which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To dividend at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 50,000 to depreciation of furniture and fixtures Rs. 2,500, to balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,483-12-7, total Rs. 55,983-12-7. The stock valued at cost as under has carefully taken and necessary depreciation made. Under clause 80 of the articles of association Mr. James P. Chrystal retires from the Board, but is eligible for re election. You will also be required to elect auditors, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, who have acted for several years past, being eligible for re-election."

The Chairman, in addressing, the meeting said the audited accounts had been circulated. In their report the directors regretted that the Secunderabad Branch not having turned out so well as in former years the dividend would not be so large as in former years. The directors were looking carefully into the working of the Secunderabad Branch; a change had been made in the management, the working expenses had been reduced and better results were expected in the future working of this Branch. The Bombay firm had been doing very well; and so had the Poona Branch, and there was no cause to be despondent, because things did not appear so well as they might otherwise have been. A ten per cent dividend was not after all a bad dividend to get.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 10 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. James P. Chrystal, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. The firm of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson, chartered accountants, were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Company, in Hornby Row, Fort, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, presiding.

At the last meeting the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1904, had been approved and adopted. In this the directors recommended the declaration of a dividend for the latter half of the year under report, at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, absorbing a sum of Rs. 2,10,570 and leaving a balance of Rs. 6,051 to be carried over to the current half year's account.

The report was declared to have been carried, when a poll was demanded. The poll was taken yesterday with the result that there were 1,291 votes recorded for, and 591 against the proposition.

Yesterday the first resolution proposed was for the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 60 per share as recommended by the directors in the report.

An amendment was moved against this proposal by Mr. Bhagubhoy Dayabhoy increasing the amount of dividend from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 and asking the additional amount required to be paid from the Agents' commission, earned by them during the year.

The amendment was the cause of a great deal of commotion and a sharp discussion followed. The amendment was eventually lost on a show of hands. The original proposition was then carried in spite of protests and a demand for a poll, which will be taken on a day to be fixed hereafter.

It was next proposed that Messrs Bhagubhoy Dayabhoy and Shivaxe R. Dabash be elected directors in place of Messrs Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy and Manockji C. Petit who retired by rotation from the Board.

An amendment was moved that the retiring directors be re-elected.

The Chairman declared the amendment carried as a substantive proposition by a majority after an excited discussion. Again a poll was demanded and protestations entered.

There was again an angry discussion on the question of appointment of auditors, but subsequently Messrs B. P. Wadia and N. S. Jamsetjee were declared to have been re elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 600 each. A poll was demanded against this which will be taken on a day to be fixed hereafter.

The meeting then adjourned.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT LONOWLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAST Monday was a red-letter day in the annals of the school-life of Lonowla.

A prize distribution ceremony took place on the evening of the 15th, in the Municipal school, when prizes, caps, bodices and sweets were distributed to all the boys and girls of the four Municipal Stothert Memorial and Urdu Schools, over four hundred visitors and residents being present. There was a fair sprinkling of European and Parsee ladies. A very pretty shamiana was erected in the school compound decorated with flags and bunting.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., was asked to take the chair. Mr. Chitale, the Chairman of the school-board, read the Government Inspector's reports, which showed steady progress in the work done during the year under report.

After an interesting programme of songs and recitations was gone through by the pupils of different schools, Mrs. Murzban gave away the prizes.

Mr. K. A. Keloosker in a forcible speech said it was a matter for congratulation that men like Messrs. Jilker

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when exhausted nature vainly seeks relief and coolness, when endurance is taxed to the uttermost, and all is dry and parched anything alleviating is very welcome.

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SPENCER'S are still first in public favour. Have you tried SPECIAL PLANTERS? A really good smoke at a Moderate Price and certain to please you.

We of course make many better brands, and for a really first-rate Cigar, recommend our FLOR DE SPENCER. Call in at our Bombay Branch and try them.

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THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1905.

CONCERNING MOTOR-CARS.

A good deal of nonsense is spoken and written of motoring as, for some reason or other, the few accidents which occur through cars are made more of than accidents attributable to any other form of vehicle. We get two accidents a year from motors and probably over two hundred from tramcars and five hundred from carriages and carts. When wheeled traffic was first introduced the Arab protested, contending that God's noblest animal was intended to carry man and not to draw a cart like an ox. And when velocipedes came, preceding bicycles, we had a terrific outcry against this highly dangerous means of locomotion, cyclists being watched and warned and trapped just as the motorist is to-day. Soon, all this hysteria will pass away. We shall become accustomed to automobiles and get clear of them as briskly as we get out of the way of an approaching tram. Our motorists too will become more expert and perhaps more cautious, and people will cease to cry out against all motors and motorists because of an isolated casualty. Mr. E. A. Greathed discourses upon the subject in the pages of a current magazine (Mr. Murray's) and he does not hesitate to say that the speed limit, twenty miles in England, is a rate of progression which is constantly exceeded by all good motorists from the Prime Minister downwards, whenever occasion presents itself to do so safely—that is, with due regard to the car and its occupants as well as to the public. In India speed limit is but loosely defined. It depends very much upon the judgment of the automobilist, for all he has to satisfy himself upon is that he is not driving so rapidly as to endanger public safety. Consequently, while he drives at the rate of, perhaps, six or eight, or even fewer miles an hour in the native town of Bombay, he will sometimes go at the rate of thirty to forty along the Queen's Road at any other time than, say, between six and eight o'clock in the evening, when he is lucky if he can do fifteen.

With a recent exception serious accidents have been so far nil in India. Mr. Greathed shows how it is that accidents in motoring are so few. A few weeks ago, he says, he was returning to London, on a big car handled by one of England's best known speed drivers and was travelling at between twenty and twenty-five miles an hour, in the dusk with lamps alight, when suddenly a cyclist, whom he and his companions were meeting and whom they had of course seen, elected for some unknown reason to throw himself in their path at a distance of about fifteen yards. He did not fall, but blundered across the road as it were on all fours, dragging his machine with him. The car stopped, as does the Kansas steer when his career is checked by the lariat, and the cyclist got clear by a couple of yards at least. But, exclaims Mr. Greathed, fancy his fate if we had been driving a dogcart at half that speed! A motor-car can be pulled up in half the distance a horse can, and in the hands of an expert driver is less dangerous to other travellers on a road. Of course, in England there are footpaths for pedestrians almost universally. In India there are practically none and the Bombay police must have found themselves very uncomfortably situated when they issued regulations requiring pedestrians to take to footpaths which did not exist to any great extent and were being reduced in number even as the regulations came into force. Still motor-drivers are becoming more expert; horses are growing accustomed to cars and the pedestrian is much more alert to the dangers of the middle of the road, though it is not an uncommon thing to see a native back into a bicycle going at five or six miles an hour, though the warning bell may have been vigorously rung and the cyclist have shouted out to him with well-developed lungs. Street accidents would be impossible if so large a proportion of the native population were not deaf. They will become fewer when the cyclist or the pedestrian recognises that his safety is less emdangered by a motor-car than it is by a bullock-cart.

We notice among the complaints against motorists that they sometimes "leap the toll-bar." That is the fault of the toll-bar keeper rather than of the motorist. In some cases it is more the fault of the official who placed the chowkey in an invisible position. If Collectors would run a light iron rod over the road with the word "toll," displayed on a board, suspended conspicuously, and replace it at night by a red lamp, the difficulty would be removed. As it is, a man, with nothing to indicate his status, not even a puggri, jumps in the middle of the road and frantically waves his hands, leaving the almost invariable impression that he is a wandering lunatic and the motorist goes on thanking his stars that he has avoided running over even a witless fellow-creature. One toll-keeper will demand four annas, another eight and a third a rupee, from the motorist who is inquisitive enough to pull up and ascertain the cause of the gyrations by the way side. One will give a receipt; another will not, and such receipts as are offered are printed exclusively in vernacular and the payer does not know whether he has or has not been swindled. The remedy is simple. The Collector of a district has merely to address the Motor Union of Western India, intimating the situation of the toll chowkeys and the fees legitimately levied. The Union would inform its members, and we should hear no more of the petty complaints now brought forward. At the same time we can understand motorists objecting to pay anything at all, considering the disgraceful condition of the roads, say, from Bombay to Campoli. They would be discreditable even to the borderland. The cycle did much to improve the roads in England. The motor is doing more. Similar results may accrue in India; but like everything else here, it will be very slowly accomplished.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

THE annual report on the Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1904, a copy of which we have received, can hardly be considered an interesting Blue Book, consisting, as it does, of some eighteen pages of tabulated figures and a brief introductory note by the Surgeon-General. The total number admitted into the Asylums was 401, of whom 330 were males and 71 females, showing an increase of 59 males and 25 females over the previous year. The total number of criminal insanes was 152, consisting of 133 males and 19 females, or an increase over the year 1903 of 16 males and 2 females. Of the 401 admissions, 165 were Hindus, 105 Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 15 Native Christians, 85 Mahomedans and 26 of other castes. The only really striking feature of the report is the number of soldiers that were admitted. The report states that soldiers furnished the largest number of admissions, viz., 99, but gives no information as to how many of these were Europeans. Three civilian criminal insanes were sent to England. The numbers admitted during the year under various types of insanity were mania 206, melancholia 118, delusional insanity 43, dementia 21, idiocy 8, mental stupor 3 and general paralysis of the insane 2. The admissions from mania and melancholia showed an increase of 29 and 34 cases respectively over the preceding year, whereas those from dementia gave a decrease of 8. As regards the alleged causes of insanity among the admissions, a cause is given in 207 and is unknown in 194 cases. Of the known causes, 163 cases are attributed to physical and 44 to moral causes. Of the former, the abuse of spirits and intoxicating drugs accounts for 53 cases, mental trouble 23, previous attacks 22, fever 15, hereditary causes 13, epilepsy 10, sun-stroke 6, and injury to head 4. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,83,712 as compared with Rs. 1,60,214 in 1903.

JEWS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

THE time was when Jews regarded military service with disfavour, but as Lord Roberts showed recently, when he unveiled the memorial raised to perpetuate the patriotic devotion of those of the Jewish faith who fell in South Africa, they freely gave their lives for the Empire in the campaign. It is pleasant to learn from some recent remarks of a recruiting officer that military service is now becoming very popular with young men of the Jewish faith, and that those who enter the Army are among the smartest and best conducted soldiers in the units to which they are posted for duty. And there is a distinct tendency for the numbers to increase. This more satisfactory attitude of the Jews towards the Army is to be attributed, first, to the great popularity of volunteering among the better class Jews, secondly, the better pay and prospects of the soldiers, and, thirdly, the appointment of a Jewish Chaplain. The action of the War Office in this latter connection has given rise to considerable protest, but the appointment of a Jewish Chaplain, or a Bhuddist one, for the matter of that, is a small thing, when it is considered that it has opened up a new and eligible field for recruiting. The Jews, it is pointed out, are a very influential race throughout the British Empire, and it is fitting and right that those in military authority, not only at home, but in the colonies also, should do their utmost to encourage the martial spirit among them. We are glad to see that this is being done, the present Director of Recruiting being most sensible of what is expected of him in this respect.

ROUGH PLAY AT HOCKEY.

A FAR from pleasant feature in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, this year, has been the disregard of rules shown by several competing teams. We can understand individuals sometimes being carried away with excitement in the heat of a closely contested game and using their sticks injudiciously, but for a whole team to follow this bent is another matter. Rough and unfair play should not be allowed in any game, and certainly not in hockey where the danger of severe injuries is evident if the game is not played strictly according to the rules. A team that plays a rough game of set purpose alienates from itself the sympathies and support of all fair-minded spectators and in the end becomes unpopular. Making every allowance for the high feeling and partisanship unavoidably developed in a tournament, we consider the several exhibitions that have marked the matches this week have not been quite creditable to the teams concerned, and these games in consequence have not been true expositions of all that goes to make hockey the popular it is.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON.

THE results of three interesting first-class matches are published to-day. The Australians' match with Oxford University, which was won by the former by 200 runs, was the fourth of the tour and the first that the Colonials have won, the other three against the Gentlemen of England, Notts, and Surrey, all having ended in draws. Notts who commenced the season with a draw against Sussex have in their second match beaten Middlesex handsomely by 198 runs. The representatives of the lace county have shown great improvement during the past two seasons and, next to Yorkshire and Lancashire, are now probably the strongest eleven competing in the County Championship. In A. O. Jones, Iremonger, J. Gunn, G. Gunn, Wass, Anthony, and Hallam and W. Gunn when he is able to play, Notts possesses eight cricketers who may, this season, restore the county to its former high estate. Leicestershire, who, in their first match this season, suffered a nine wickets defeat at the hands of Lancashire, have won what must have furnished a most exciting finish in their first match with Warwickshire by nine runs. The latter county has lost two matches and drawn one up to date, while Middlesex have lost their first two fixtures.

Applications have been invited from the officers of the Royal Engineers and Indian Army for appointment to the Survey Department, the establishment of which will shortly be increased.

THE question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in India is not likely to be advanced to any further stage until the Secretary of State-in-Council has considered the representations on the subject made by the Government of India.

A NEW statistical department has been opened in the Ministry of Finance under Mr. Randone, a Customs official, who showed great aptitude in statistics and also was sent by the Government last year to study the statistical systems in Germany and Italy.

SANCTION has been given to the erection of a new telegraph wire on each of the following routes:—Calcutta to Bombay; Madras to Bombay, and Agra to Lahore. These are rendered necessary by the great increase of traffic, owing to the reduction in the deferred rates. The work will probably be completed by the beginning of next cold weather.

THE employment of No. 1 Company of Sappers and Miners in repairing the roads in the Kulu Valley, damaged in the earthquake, is now under discussion between the civil and military authorities as the conditions under which they are to be used have to be settled in the first instance. The statement that the company has arrived at Simla is incorrect, though arrangements for accommodating them temporarily in camp there en route to Kulu have been made.

INSTANCES having come to the notice of the Madras Government where District Boards have not properly exercised the privilege conferred on them by the Local Fund Rules, of disposing of appeals against the orders of the Presidents in the matter of the suspension or dismissal of the servants of District Boards and the servants of Taluq Boards on Rs. 50 and upwards, Government are of opinion that the Presidents of District Boards should be given the right of preferring an appeal to the Governor-in-Council from the orders passed by the District Boards. The necessary addition will be made to the Local Fund Rules.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 16th was 1,331, giving a death-rate of 89·19 per annum per thousand as against 47·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 66·95 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 40 died from fevers; 639, plague; 34, small-pox; 31, measles; 2, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 170 affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 44, still-born; 106, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 57; Brahmin, 47; Lingact, 5; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 716; Hindu low caste, 193; Musalman, 237; Parsee, 24; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 5; European, 1; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 294 as against 331 the corresponding period of last year, and 254 the average over the past five years.

THE Ootacamund correspondent of the "Pioneer" relates an incident that occurred the other day in which the three little sons of Lord and Lady Ampthill played a prominent part:—"In the course of their rides abroad the youngsters seem to have trespassed in on a reserved forest and there helped themselves to three sticks—perhaps to quicken the pace of their lazy ponies. This action was viewed by a Forest Ranger in charge with great disfavour, and in the plenitude of his official zeal, he rated the children roundly and concluded by telling them he would hand them over to the Police on the offence being repeated. The eldest boy resented such treatment and reported what occurred to the Private Secretary, who brought it to the notice of the District Forest Officer and promptly obtained the punishment of the over-zealous Ranger by his transfer to another range. On his Excellency learning the facts, the boy was made to reward the Ranger for his independence out of his pocket money, and the Collector directed to make the payment, which was formally done in office and during official hours."

THIRTY miles an hour was the rate at which Mr. John Talbot Clifton was alleged (at Haywards Heath) to have driven his motor-car. Probably an ungovernable elation was at the bottom of it, for Mr. Clifton wrote to the Court that "he could not attend as he was asked to meet Princess Christian and Princess Victoria." If the Princesses do not mind having their names put forward in this way, we suppose nobody else does.

THE controversy between Mr. Carnegie and the Duke of Manchester that is reported from New York is interesting in one way. It is curious to note that people can still be found to argue solemnly about such a statement as Mr. Carnegie's, that "he preferred a coachman to a worthless duke for his niece's husband." The opening passage of the Duke's reply to this, may be recommended as a study in that hereditary wisdom which he takes with him into the councils of the nation.

CERTAIN lovers of their kind have directed attention to the superiority of women's headgear to men's. From a hygienic point of view, they declare, there is no comparison between the strange concurrences of atoms which make up a woman's hat and the ridiculous topper or hair-destroying bowler. The argument must be allowed to have weight, because, as nothing could be worse than the coverings of men, the bonnets and toques of women may be better. But not content with this partial victory, feminine apologists presume to defend the hat-pin. For the hat-pin no plausible defence can be offered. It is a threat to society, and must go—Will go, when men are thoroughly emancipated.

WITH the present rage for "ombre" effects it is not wonderful that the craze has extended to dinner table decoration, and the latest innovation is a centre arrangement of deep crimson roses, shading off to the outer line in palest pink by circling gradations. Roses are, however, rather prohibitive in price as yet, and a good many of us will be content with everyday, but equally lovely, daffodils, anemones, and violets that are within the reach of the more limited purse. But violets, rich as they are in poetic associations, have positive culinary uses, little as one likes to think of them in this light. It may not be generally known that "violet tea" is a soothing remedy in bronchial affections. After well drying the blossoms put a teaspoonful of them into a jar; half a pint of boiling water should then be poured over them, and after they have infused for five minutes, they can be strained, and sweetened with honey for immediate use.

"Do you know," asks a correspondent, writing on the memorial about the Eton Beagles lately presented to Canon Lyttelton, "that, according to Mr. A. Clutton Brook (a former scholar of the College), 'the Eton College Hunt is an old institution, now legalised, but once only carried on under terror of the law'?" "Perhaps," concludes the correspondent, "someone can explain how the hunt comes to be 'now legalised.' Many would like to see it again 'under the terror of the law.'" The advance of the official standard of civilization at Eton, we suppose. The headmasters of a benighted time it is conceivable, used to regard it as a barbarous form of fun. Then, one happy day, came the era of enlightenment, the dawn of head magisterial common sense, and it was seen that the hare-hunt was good for the characters of boys. The real greatness of Eton, we venture to think, must have begun with the legalising of the beagles.

BOOKS OF MANY KINDS.

OLIVE KINSELLA, by Curtis Yorke, (John Long) is a story about two girls left orphans, with sixty pounds a year a piece to make out life on. If either should marry, the unmarried one was to get her share and if both married some charity was to have the benefit of the whole annuity. The father of Olive and Annette Kinsella had evidently no belief in his daughters wisely managing their matrimonial affairs when he made this will. Annette decided that it was indispensable to marry wealth with or without love, but Olive, the heroine, would not even contemplate such a mercenary plan. They both have their romances under difficulties, and Olive has besides the experience of a weird and uncanny subterranean discovery in the most unlikely place for such a sensation, in a boarding house in Bloomsbury. The story can hardly be said to have a plot. Both the young women yearn for more romance than they get, and go near to wrecking all chance of moderate happiness in their disappointment at life's less flowery side. Curtis Yorke's books are much read, but her heroines are not always models of patience and common sense. However all ends well after the feelings of one husband had been tortured most unnecessarily.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK by John Pearce (Effingham Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, London,) is an exposition of the laws and customs regulating the operations of the Counting-house, with examples of practice. It aims at supplying the clerk who wants to understand his work with a clear definition of terms, and giving him at once an insight into the laws of the business operations in which he is engaged. Continental commercial schools include this teaching in their curriculum, but so far English schools do not. The author of this useful volume is a practical man, and capable of giving others the benefit of his many years' experience in the counting-house. A study of what he writes should elucidate many points which are difficult of comprehension to the young man entering business. A general knowledge of commercial matters such as can here be learned will simplify his work and very probably cut short the time of his probation. The subjects dealt with are Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Letters of Credit, Exchange, Discount, Interest, Invoices, Charter-Party, Bill of Lading, Freight, General and Particular Average, total Loss, Bottomry, Insurance, and some other items, to which an ample index gives reference. The price of this useful little book, bound in cloth and boards is two shillings.

COMPOUND INTEREST by A Skene Smith (Effingham Wilson) shows how to calculate annuities, immediate and deferred, present values and amounts of insurance premiums, rate of repayment of loans, capitalisation of rentals and incomes, and gives annuity tables. These processes, to the uninitiated, seem difficult problems and their intricacy deters many from attempting their necessary solution even where a man's own interest is concerned. The rules given here are not only formulæ, they are explained and illustrated, principles regulating the correct solution of the problems being clearly laid down. Though Annuity Tables are of considerable practical use, they do not always meet the question of the moment, and an expeditious method of reaching the required result, such as is given here by Mr. Skene Smith, is doubly valuable. The principles set forth, once they are distinctly understood and mastered, supply to the calculator of annuity problems or repayment of loans by equal instalments, all the means for accurately and rapidly carrying out his work. Three methods of calculating are laid down, explained and illustrated, the preference being given to that by logarithms. As by either or all of these ways any problems in which compound interest is concerned can be solved, the student will be wise to get a complete mastery of the best process. Price of the book is one shilling in cloth boards.

HOW TO READ THE MONEY ARTICLE, by Charles Duguid. (Effingham Wilson) This fifth edition of a book that many people have found useful, is but little altered from its first form, some information is added, where modifications seemed necessary. The object of the writer is to enable the uninitiated to cope with the technicalities of the money article which they read in their morning paper, and in some cases how and what to read between the lines. Experts who know all about money and its protean movements may not find all the explanations here given absolutely necessary, but there are multitudes of investors or people interested who require enlightenment on even trivial and commonplace technicalities that are familiar to the stock-broker and the commercial man. The amateur financier is the person who should seek to fathom the meaning of the money article, companies eager to offer him opportunities for the investment of his fortune or his savings meet him at every turn, by letter and advertisement and he may be saved many an anxious hour and avoid the risk of bitter disappointment and loss if, as the writer of this sensible book says, he understands from beginning to end the money article in his morning paper. A glossary of the technical words and phrases used in writing of money is given at the end of the volume with a complete index. Half-a-crown buys this well got up publication.

A PRACTICAL PERSIAN GRAMMAR, Part II by M. Abdul-Subhan Rajah (David & Co., West Street Poona) is a recent publication. It is intended for standards V and VI of High Schools, and contains a certain portion of the First and Second Persian books of the Punjab series, thirty-two stories of the "Sadhikayt", twenty-four chapters of the Pand Nama of Sadi, and forty-five exercises, with, besides, the essential portion of Arabic Grammar, names, proverbs, idioms. The book should enable students, if they take it with the volumes of the Punjab Series, to get a solid knowledge of Persian even without the help of a Munsi, and for those who study with teachers it should greatly facilitate their work, and familiarise them with every Persian turn of expression and the chief idioms of that picturesque language. References to the books from which much of the exercises, stories and rules are taken, make it easy for the student to follow up the subject until he is thoroughly master of it. It takes up the teaching of the Persian language where Part I, left it, and carries it far on a system that is easy to follow by the average student who should be able to face the terrors of the Examination Hall if he masters its contents. The price of the book, in a paper cover is four annas.

The York Library (George Bell and Sons) has added to its admirable series two new volumes. The Thoughts of the EMPEROR MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS as translated by George Long in 1862 and revised by him in 1873 with an essay by Matthew Arnold. The introduction contains a life of M. Aurelius Antoninus with an appreciation of his philosophy. An index of terms and a general index are useful additions. The second book THE THOUGHTS OF BLAISE PASCAL, translated by C. Kegan Paul from the text of M. Auguste Molinier, does not appeal to as large a section of the reading public to whom the Jansenists and Port Royal, who caused such a commotion in French orthodox circles in the seventeenth century, are not now vividly interesting. The inclusion of these "Thoughts" in the series shows what a wide range of subjects it embraces.

Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians, in Pott octavo size, with photogravure frontispiece, and costing one shilling net in cloth binding has now passed the eleventh volume. Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Gounod, Handel, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rossini, Schumann and Sullivan are out and several others are in the press and to follow. The general editor is G. C. Williamson, and other experts deal with the life and an appreciation of the work of each of the great musicians.

In Heinemann's FAVOURITE CLASSICS Series seven volumes devoted to Tennyson's poems are now published, making in themselves an excellent collection, convenient in size and admirable in binding type and paper. Sixpence, net, is the ridiculously small price of each volume.

A FINE spray of cold water, we note, is directed by the "Evening Post," of New York upon the arrangement by which the manager of the Glasgow Municipal Tramways is going out to advise Chicago in regard to its newly acquired transport system. We read: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the city of Chicago, in sending abroad for an expert coach in the business of municipalising her street railways, will not stumble over our beneficent anti-contract labour laws."

ROZHDESTVENSKY AND NEUTRALITY.

BALTIC FLEET MOVING NORTH.

EARLY ACTION EXPECTED.

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

Admiral Jonquieres has returned to Saigon on board the Guichen.

According to information received at Saigon, Admiral Rozhdestvensky displays unmitigated contempt for the international crisis in connection with the neutrality question and declares he will act as he thinks fit, independently of all other considerations.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the departure of Admiral Rozhdestvensky northward renews the popular expectation of an early action. It is thought likely that he will make a demonstration in the vicinity of the Pescadores on Formosa and then enter the Pacific making for Vladivostock.

Reuter wires from Tieling that the Japanese have completed the changing of the guage of railway to Tieling and that supply trains are now running from the South. They are also rapidly pushing on the construction northward and replacing the destroyed bridges.

THE ACCIDENT TO A JAPANESE TRANSPORT.

Beached at Elliott Island.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Japanese transport Shuyetsumaru, which struck a mine, was beached at Elliott Island on the 13th instant.

GRAND DUKE'S ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

An "Englishman" special cablegram states :—Duke Sergius's assassin has been executed at Moscow.

RUSSIAN NERVES.

ROZHDESTVENSKY COLLAPSED.

An "Englishman" special cablegram says :—It is rumoured in St. Petersburg that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has collapsed from nervous prostration and is anxious for a recall.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE PRINCE IN PARIS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

President Loubet this afternoon received Prince Arisugawas.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The Sultan and Count Tattenbach.

The Sultan of Morocco received Count Tattenbach on the second day after his arrival at Fez which was unusual expeditiousness.

Count Tattenbach declared he had been sent to greet the Sultan as an independent sovereign of a free country.

The Sultan replied he had set his heart upon strengthening the traditional friendship between Morocco and Germany.

RACE FOR THE KAISER'S CUP.

Eleven Starters.

The sailing yacht race from Sandy Hook to the Lizard for the Kaiser's Cup began at noon to-day. The start was postponed yesterday, owing to a fog. There are eleven entries of eighty-six to 647 tons two British viz, the Earl of Crawford's Valhalla and Lord Brassey's Sunbeam, eight American, and one German.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The yachts in the race for the Kaiser's Cup had a lightwind at the start which favoured the schooners. The Valhalla drifted across the line an hour behind the leader of the yachts and disappeared in a fog.

KING EDWARD A SPANISH ADMIRAL.

Exchange of Compliments.

King Edward has been appointed an Admiral of the Spanish Navy.

KING ALFONSO'S BIRTHDAY.

His Forthcoming Marriage.

King Alfonso, replying to the congratulations of the Spanish Senate on his birthday, referred to his forthcoming marriage in connection with his visits to France and England.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

The Question of Bonuses.

The Commonwealth Minister of Commerce after a full investigation is unable to recommend granting of bonuses to encourage cotton growing in Australia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Lord Curzon's Critics.

LONDON, MAY, 17.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question, in the House of Commons, said the Government of India had acted within their discretion in declining to transmit the Resolution passed at the meeting held at Calcutta on the 10th March, protesting against Lord Curzon's policy.

He had, he said, received a copy from the Chairman of the meeting and did not propose to take action thereon.

CRICKET NEWS.

Notts has beaten Middlesex by 198 runs.

The Australians have beaten Oxford University by 200 runs.

Leicestershire has beaten Warwickshire by nine runs.

EURASIAN SEAMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Imperial Anglo-Indian Association has been informed that the Secretary of State for India has decided, for the present, to deal with destitute Eurasian seamen, who have been brought to the United Kingdom under the British articles, as if the provisions of section 185 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 clearly applied to them. So far as the obligation placed by that section on the Secretary of State for India is concerned, no steps will, therefore, be taken to interfere with the existing practice under which persons of mixed race may engage either under European articles or in the special form prescribed for lascars.

LORD CURZON'S GARDEN PARTY.

SIMLA, May 18.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon gave the annual garden party in Viceregal Lodge grounds here today, Lord Kitchener and all Simla being present.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL.

EARLY ARRANGEMENTS FOR REBUILDING.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for the early re-building of Bishop Cotton School the institution playing too important a part in the education of the rising generation of Europeans in India to be allowed to suffer permanently from its recent misfortune in being burnt down. The governors have appointed a sub-committee meanwhile to report upon plans for housing the boys more satisfactorily than in which they are now accommodated.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

GREAT MORTALITY IN PUNJAB.

Plague is now decreasing everywhere throughout India, except in the Punjab where the epidemic is still carrying off close upon thirty thousand persons each week. Returns for the seven days ending 13th instant, to-day published, show 9,220 deaths in the United Provinces, (a reduction of 6,000 compared with a fortnight ago) ; 1,984 in Bengal (a reduction of 2,000) ; 1,517 in Bombay Presidency (a reduction of nearly a thousand) ; but the Punjab returns no less than 29,385 deaths.

IMPORTANT NEW POSTAL RULE.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS.

The following rule regarding compensation for registered articles has been issued by the Post Office with effect from the 1st April, 1905 :—

The Director-General of Post Offices has been authorised by Government to grant to the sender, or at his request to addressee, solely as an act of grace and not in consequence of any legal liability compensation up to a limit of Rs. 25 for loss of any inland letter packet or parcel or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by the post, subject to the following conditions : (1) that the prescribed registration fee shall have been prepaid in addition to postage ; (2) that the application for compensation shall have been made within three months of date of posting of article in case of loss of article, and within one month of date of delivery of article in the case of loss of contents or damage ; (3) that the amount of compensation shall not exceed actual amount of the loss or damage ; (4) that the decision of the Director-General on all questions of compensation shall be final. No compensation will be given in following cases (1) for loss or damage in cases in which this has been caused by fault or negligence of sender, or in which contents of the registered articles, were articles which are not allowed to be sent by the inland post ; (2) for damage in cases in which the contents of registered articles are liquids or perishable articles or article of an exceptionally fragile nature.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The British Infantry, Native Cavalry and Native Infantry reliefs for 1904-05 will shortly be published.

Colonel Scallon, Commanding the Bangalore Infantry Brigade, will probably officiate in command of the Aden Brigade during Major-General Mason's absence on leave.

ARRIVALS, MAY 18.

Capt. C. E. B. Robinson, 117th Mahrattas, on leave, from Ceylon.

Major Tanner, Brigade Major, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Major F. H. Hour, The Welsh Regt, on leave, from Quetta.

Lieut. F. N. Thorne, Royal Sussex, on leave, from Umballa.

Capt. A. Gouldsmith, Royal Sussex, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES, MAY 18.

Capt. H. S. Moberly, 84th Punjab, on leave, to Secunderabad.

Major C. O. Tanner, Brigade Major, on leave, to England.

Major F. H. Hour, 2nd Battalion The Welsh Regt., on leave, to England.

Capt. A. Gouldsmith, Royal Sussex, on leave, to England.

Lieut. F. N. Thorne, Royal Sussex, on leave, to England.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KITCHENER FUND.

Subscribers Thanked.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Kitchener fund has closed and amounts to £5,453.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Lord Kitchener desires to offer his thanks to all subscribers to his fund for the relief of military sufferers by the recent earthquake for the very generous manner in which they have responded to his appeal. The fund is now closed and the distribution of the money will take place immediately.

A further list of subscriptions to Lord Kitchener's Gurkha fund is published bringing the total received in India up to Rs. 52,629. The last list includes donations from over 60 regiments and batteries, the 1st Seaforth Highlanders heading the list with Rs. 1,240 and the 2nd Gordon Highlanders with Rs. 850.

BENGAL AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

CALCUTTA MAY 18.

It has been decided to call a private meeting of representative citizens at the Presidency Commissioner's Office, next week, in order to consider the advisability of calling a public meeting in connection with a proposed Bengal Provincial Relief Fund for sufferers in the great earthquake.

LORD KITCHENER'S EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following is the list of subscriptions received in India to his Excellency General Viscount Kitchener's Relief Fund :—

	Rs. a.
Amount already acknowledged	17,707-9
Lieut-Colonel R. C. Broome	50
The Hon'ble Mr E N Baker	100
The Hon'ble Mr H Earle Richards	100
Major J Strachey	200
Conductor H Ferguson	10
Officers, Native Officers, N C Officers and men, 29 Deccan Horse	430
Officers, Native Officers, N C Officers and men, 2-4 Gurkhas	1,235
Colonel Whitacre Allen	15
Captain E Drummond	50-4
Major F Macdonald	50
Colonel Morris, R A M C	25 4
Church of England Fysabad	35
Captain J C Coldstream	25
Officers, N C Officers and men, 2nd Connaught Rangers	1,148-7
Officers and Clerks, Intelligence Branch Army Head-Quarters	500
Sirmoor Forces (through Major Birbikram Singh)	102
Colonel S Grant, R E	100
General Sir Thomas Galliway, K C M G, C B, etc	100
Members, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers	500
Through Manager, "Madras Mail"	50
Officers, Native Officers, N C Officers and men, 10th Lancers	200
Officers, Native Officers, N C Officers and men, 5th Cavalry	200
Colonel F H R Drummond, C I E	50
Major J W Jennings, R A M C	30
Brigadier-General J H S Craigie	100
Captain R Hamilton	25
Reverend C M Becker	75
Captain H E C Cowie	30
A V Monro, Esq	25
Lieut-Colonel J M Carpendale	30
Colonel J A Tanner, D S O, R E	100
Captain C M Ritchie	15
Khan Bahadur C Dhanjibhoy C I E	500
Major-General G Henry, C B	300
Colonel H H Barnet, R E	100
Lieut-Colonel Tinley	50
Major W D Daunt	30
Captain Preston	20
A Sills, Esq	25 4
Manager Bank of Upper India	500
Officers Native Officers, N C O S and men, 25th Punjabis	200
Major C Bray, R A M C	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	1,000
"H H"	75
His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar	2,000
R A Willis, Esq	25
Mrs Walter Cook	150
Colonel W Cook, late 43rd Gurkha Rifles	350
Brigr-General R M Greenfield	75
Mrs Venour	20
Lieut-Colonel H Vaughan, 7th Rajputs	100
F Hotson, Esq	50
Officers, N C Officers and men "O" Battery	100
Major V Paget	100
Major W A Liddell, R E	30
Moolchund Kathori of Messrs Panna Lal, Bikanir	500
Captain F W Watling	10
Lieut-Colonel H K McKay, I A S	50
Captain F A Jacques	10
Officers, Native Officers N Co's, and men, 15th Cureton's Multanis	230
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Ampthill, G C S I	500
Captain H F Stafford G C I E	30
Total...	30,714-12

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs. a.
Amount already acknowledged	33,037 2
E. B. Raikes	100
Mite of a Catholic Priest	500
Anonymous	50
In memory of S. H. K.	5
A Parsee J	10
J. K. Tarachund	50
A. Zoroastrian	5
Bai Manekbai Nusserwanji Tata	200
Hormusji Sorabji Contractor	15
Bai Motibai Furdoonji Allibless	25
Bai Merbai Hormusji Allibless	25
Nowroji Khurshedji Dhondi, in sacred memory of his son-in law Dr. Maneckji Bapuji Laiwalla	15
Total...	34,037 2

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Anant Sadashiv Tambe, Fourth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Page, M.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr. Advani to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Page, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. E. Cumming, acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for twenty-four days.

Major T. Jackson, M. B., B. S., I. M. S., Superintendent of Matheran and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kolaba is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert is to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, and to do duty as Working Plans Officer under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, N. C.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans N. C., has been granted furlough for three months and twenty-five days.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

REVISED LIST.

THE following list of gentlemen appointed under the provisions of section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to be members of, and to exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates constituted by Government Notification No. 2535, dated the 19th May 1904, is published for general information in supersession of all previous orders for the appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the said Town and Island of Bombay :—

Abdeali M Ali Kajiji, B A, LL B (Cantab) Bar-at-Law
Abdur Razzak bin Kartas Khan Bahadur
Abercrombie, Alexander
Aga Shah Rukh Shah
Amiruddin Tayabji
Anandrav N Dabholkar
Andrews S G D
Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev, B A
Begg John, F R I B A
Bhalchandra K Bhatavadekar, Sir Kt, L M
Cordue, Major W G R, R E
Darasha R Chichgar The Hon Khan Bahadur
David Sasoon Jacob
DeMonte D A M D
Dhakji K Rao Bahadur
Dinsha M Petit, Sir, Bart
Eknath R Khote
Ezekiel, Joseph
Fardunji J Parekh
Fergusson, A F
Fernandes Cajetan, M D, L M & S
Framji D Framji Panday
Framroz R Joshi
Fraser Lovat George
Govardhandas G Tejpal
Greaves, Herbert Rufus
Gulam Hussein Allana
Haji S Abdul Wahid
Haji Usuf Haji I Sobani
Harkisandas N, Sir Kt
Ibrahim R, The Hon Mr
Issac, Raphael H Simeon
Jagmohandas V
Jamsetji J, Sir Bart
Jamsetji K Jamsetji
Jamsetji R Desai, Khan Bahadur
Jehangir Bomanji Petit
K Subramani Aiyar, B A
Kalliandas Keshavdas
Kamruddin Amiruddin
Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash
Kharsedji M Kharsedji B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law
King Alexander Richard
Krishnarao Antoba Chemburkar B A
Leslie A K
Lund, George
Madhavdas G L Pasta
Manmohandas R Hora
McBain, Dickson Anderson
McDonald, James
Meherjibhai R Sethna, L M & S
Muhammed Ali Murgay Khan Saheb Kazi
Muhammed Saleh Londay Kazi
Muhammadbhai K
Muhammadbhai Nansi K
Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati B A L L B
Nanabhai Navroji Katrak L M & S
Nathan, S A
Navroji J Gamadia
Pestanji N Wadia
Plinston, G C
Prevost, F A
Purshotamdas Mangaldas
Rangnath S Jaykar
Ravji Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankerset
Ratanji Jamsetji Tata
Remington, Frank Cartwright
Rustam S Paovala
Rustomji B Jijibhai
Rustomji J Jijibhai
Shavak R Bamanji
Shellim, Selim Ezekiel
Tod, A M
Tribhovandas Mangaldas
Tribhovandas V
Underwood, C H F, M D
Underwood, E F, M D
Viegas, A G, L M & S
Vithaldas D Thakarsi, The Honourable Mr
Vithalrao K Vandekar Rao Bahadur
Vrijbhukandas Atmaram
Watson, J P
Woolicombe, Reginald

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL WHEAT.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal, 1904-1905.—

Preliminary.—Wheat is grown chiefly in the Bihar districts; also in Murshidabad, Nadia, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Pabna, Hazaribagh and Palamau.

Character of the season.—The conditions most favourable for the wheat crop are a moist condition of the soil in October and occasional light showers during the next three months. Dry cold is helpful, and the deltaic area of the Province is therefore unsuitable for this crop. The rainfall of October throughout the wheat districts was very favourable. Drought prevailed since then until January when rainfall was again general. Nadia and Murshidabad received very little rainfall in October and scarcely any since then until February and March, when frost hail and rain did considerable damage to the crop. The damage occurred chiefly in the Bihar districts where the bulk of the wheat crop is grown. On the whole the season was unfavourable to the wheat crop of the Province.

Area sown.—The normal area under wheat in these Provinces is at present estimated at 1,504,500 acres, while the area sown this year is returned at 1,455,500 acres, against 1,508,000 acres sown last year.

Character of the crop.—From Appendix I, in which the district returns have been summarised it will be seen that only two districts, viz., 24-Parganas and Mymensingh, expect a 100 per cent., crop. In five districts, viz., Darjeeling, Pabna, Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas, the estimates vary from 90 to 99 per cent.; in seven between 80 to 89 per cent. ; in 12 between 70 to 79 and in three others between 60 to 69 per cent. Four districts anticipate a crop between 50 to 59 per cent., while Bankura, Nadia and Ranchi have each reported 48, 44 and 37 per cent. respectively. Since the publications of the preliminary forecast in February last prospects improved in two districts, remained stationary in ten, and deteriorated in 24. The provincial outturn according to the present estimate of the District Officers amounts to 76 per cent. of a normal crop, against 90 which was their estimate in the preliminary forecast. The reduction is probably more than justified.

Gross outturn.—According to the estimates of the District Officers, the Gross yield of wheat in the province will, this year, amount to 444,100 tons, as compared with 527,800 tons of the past year.

Food-stocks and the prices of food-grains.—The harvests of the year are generally reported to be much below the normal and the prices of food-grains consequently ruled a little higher than usual. The estimated outturn of the three harvests, viz., bhadoi, winter rice and rabi crops was 75, 86 and 75 per cent, respectively. The stock in hand was, though not plentiful, is sufficient for the requirements of the province.

Imports of wheat into Calcutta.—From the statistics of the wheat trade quoted :—Imports of wheat in Calcutta for the calender years 1891 to 1904 :—1891 29 11,842 maunds ; 1892 15 78,939 maunds ; 1893 7,08,525 maunds ; 1894 2,30,550 maunds ; 1895 9,95 152 maunds ; 1893 5,88 034 maunds ; 1897 1,92 039 mauuds ; 1893 9,56 771 maunds ; 1899 21 77,546 mauuds ; 1900 15,10 757 mauuds ; 1901 16,32 893 maunds ; 1902 8,18,018 maunds ; 1903 6,34,885 maunds ; 1904 23 13,074 maunds ; It will be seen that there was during the year under report a considerable increase of imports of wheat in Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar.

BENGAL OILSEEDS.

The final forecast of the oilseed crops of Bengal 1904-05 :—

Explanatory.—This forecast furnishes the final estimates of the area and outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds both "bhadoi" and "rabi" grown in these provinces. The chief oilseed crops are mustard (white and brown) and rape, "sesamum (til)," linseed, castor, Niger oilseed ("sirguja" and "eruch sative (taramani)". Mustard and rape occupy about 54 per cent. of the total area under oilseeds and linseed occupies about 22 per cent. The bulk of the mustard and rape is cultivated in the districts of the Rajshahi Division in Dacca. Mymensingh, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. Linseed is chiefly grown in Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran, Gaya, and Nadia Til or gingelly is grown chiefly in Midnapore Jessore, Pabna, Dacca. Mymensingh Backergunge, Tippera. Noakhali, Angul, and Hazaribagh.

Character of the Season.—The rainfall in October was, for the most part, deficient, except in Bihar where the rainfall was above normal. Drought prevailed since then until January when rainfall was again general. In February the oilseed crops were seriously damaged by hail, frost, and rain. The damage occurred chiefly in the Bihar district, and in the Rajshahi Division where the bulk of the oilseed crops are grown. Injury done by insect pest is reported only from the Monghyr district. The excessive rainfall of March and April has hampered the progress of harvesting operations. On the whole the season was an unfavourable one for the growth of oilseed crops.

Area sown.—The total normal area under different oilseed crops is now estimated at 3,982 100 acres. The area actually sown this year is 3 673 500 acres against 3,832,200 acres of last year.

Character of the crop.—It will be seen from Appendix I that only one districts, viz., Dacca, has reported a normal crop; five district, 90 to 99 per cent.; 12 other districts, 80 to 89 per cent.; 7 districts, 70 to 79 per cent; 10 districts 60 to 69 per cent., the remaining 10 districts have reported 50 per cent. and less. According to the district estimates, the outturn of the different kinds of oilseed crops for the province as a whole amounts to 76 per cent. of an average crop against 87 per cent., which was the District Officers' estimate in the preliminary forecast. Considering the excessive damage caused by frost in February and excessive rainfall at the harvesting period, the reduction made by the District Officers is probably more than justified.

Gross outturn.—Taking 5 maunds per acre to be the normal rate of outturn for linseed, rape and mustard, and 4 1-4 maunds per acre for other oilseeds, the gross yield of all the oilseed crops for these provinces during 1904-05 amounts to 573,900 tons against 604,300 tons produced in the preceding year.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

REPLAYED TIE.

"THE GREEN HOWARDS" vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE thrice hard fought battle between the Grant Medical College and the "Green Howards," which afforded so much excitement to the supporters of hockey, ended yesterday afternoon, on the Cooperage Ground, in a victory for the Byculla men by the narrow margin of one goal to love, and there can be no two opinions that the best team won. The Medicos again played a calm and well-judged game, and it is no doubt due to their clever passing and support afforded by their forward line, that Fido again became deadly on the ball and was the admiration of the civil element among the spectators. His shooting was infallible, and it was not long after hostilities commenced that he notched the first and only goal of the afternoon to the immense jubilation of his admirers. With this turn of luck the College team, if it were possible, played even better, but they appeared more contented with their victory, and though the Military made a few vigorous onslaughts the back line of the Medicos were inevitably on the "qui vive" and never at any time allowed their goal-keeper to be in any way seriously troubled. At one stage of the game—just before the half time whistle was sounded, a very close scrimmage in front of the Medical goal was witnessed and the Yorks claimed a stroke by one of the Medical forwards as foul, but the Referee disallowed it on the ground that it was claimed just a second too late. It is by this time pretty well known that public matches between Civil and Military teams, not unfrequently engenders a degree of enthusiasm in the latter, which culminates at times, in unpleasant indiscretions and this unfortunately was too much in evidence last evening among some of the Military spectators on the ground. Now that the two Civilian teams are left in the finals, interest will be greatly concentrated on both sides.

Details :—

Play commenced at 5-10 p. m. The "Howards" opened the attack, which was not, however, for long. Reversing the order, the Medicals pressed and an exciting skirmish ensued in front of the "Howards" Goal, but the ball went wide. This was followed by another attack with the same result. From the bully on the Military "25" another skirmish was witnessed in the Military circle with again the same result. Another repetition followed and the Military custodian was called upon to save which he did. Pulling themselves together the "Howards" broke through. The attack was, however, of only a temporary duration. Vardon found an opening and working through should have scored but for the timely resistance of Carpenter. The Colaba eleven soon after reversed the order and obtained a corner, which however, remained unconverted. Sticks against them once more reversed the order, and the Medicals should have scored but for the timely defence of the "Howards" backs. Soon after, the Medical boys had another chance, but the same fate awaited them. A minute later sticks against a Medical forward altered the state of hostilities. Near the Medical circle Gimi got on the ball and Fido eventually taking possession notched the first goal of the evening. Again pulling themselves together the Military attacked and an exciting skirmish followed in front of the Medical goal when the half time whistle was piped, with the Medical leading by a goal to love.

From the resumption of play the "Howards" assumed the aggressive, but a foul against one of the Yorks' forwards prevented them from equalising matters. "Sticks", a minute later, against the Colaba forwards gave the Medical a good run up the former's territory when Gillespie sent in a hot shot which found the net, but he was declared off-side. This feat was repeated within a few seconds when the sphere went wide. The Regimental team from the bully on the "25" line broke away, but were again repulsed before getting too dangerous. Excitement now ran high as the "Howards" worked the sphere into the Medicos' circle. The latter's backs proved equal to the occasion and saved more than one attempt to equalize. The Medical once again assumed the aggressive, but failed to add and the match ended in a victory for the Medical by one goal to love. Result.—

Grant Medical College	1 Goal.
The 'Green Howards"	Nil.

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE—Goal—V. Emile ; Backs—W. Cody and H. Gimi ; Halves—F. Owers, T Johnstone and H. R. Gillespie ; Forwards—O, Harrison, W. Jones, G. Fido, S. Vardon and A Sinclair.

THE "GREEN HOWARDS" Goal—Pte. Carpenter ; Backs—Corpl Cutler and Lieut MacDowell ; Halves—Lce-Corporal, Goldsborough, Lce-Corpl, Mitchell, and Pte. Adams ; Forwards—Lieut. Cumbarbatch, Lieut-Gilbert, Pte Fraser, Capt Swan, and Pte Walker.

REFEREES—Lieut Turnbull and Mr. C. M. Ward.

THE FINALS.

The final match of the Tournament will be played to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon when the Grant Medical College will meet the Cathedral High School "Old Boys." Both are crack teams and a grand contest may be looked forward to.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, the vacation Judges disposed of an appeal in a case against Dyanu Gopala and a woman named Girja Kom Pilu, who were convicted by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, in April last, of counterfeiting the King's coin and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years each. The second accused appealed to the High Court.

On information received from one Tukaram on the night of the 20th February last, the Chief Constable of Satara city, accompanied by a "panch," raided a hut belonging to accused No. 2 in a field behind Krishneshwar's temple in Satara. In the hut they found the two accused and Balia, a police sepoy, who had disguised himself as a Mang and accompanied the informer Tukaram and Tukaram himself. There was a furnace burning and in this was a crucible containing molten silver. In the hand of accused No. 1 was a mould, in which was a counterfiet rupee, which had evidentely just been prepared. On the ground were two or three other counterfiet rupees. No. 1 was arrested there and then. The next morning the house of No. 2 was searched, and in it were found three small crucibles, some earth useful for taking impressions for the purpose of moulding, some pieces of silver, and a sankli or chain, which had been given to Tukaram by the Chief Constable to be melted down and turned into rupees. In the hut of No. 2, when it was raided by the police were found two other sankils which the Chief Constable had given to Tukaram for a similar purpose. The accused did not deny that they were at the hut when the police arrived. Accused No. 2 tried to lay all the blame on accused No. 1, while the latter pretended that he had gone to the hut by chance for a drink of water and a smoke. Tukaram, the informer gave a long account as to how he became acquainted with the accused, and as to how the subject of coining was broached, etc. Taking all the evidence into consideration, Mr. Lucas had no doubt as to the guilt of both the accused. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence dismissed the appeal.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

"SERGEANT BRUE."

A FULL house witnessed the production of the musical comedy "Sergeant Brue" by the Bandmann Company at the Novelty Theatre last night. The songs, music and acting were first rate, and everything went off with a swing and without a hitch of any kind. The successful impersonation of the principal characters called for talent of no ordinary kind, and it may be said of Miss Corliss, Miss Karkeek, Miss Morra, Miss Elba, Mr. Sinclair Cotter, and Mr. Mark Lester that they did ample justice to their respective roles.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Summer Fashions and Fabrics.

COLOURED BEADWORK.

A COMING VOGUE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

For the fashioning of outdoor garments, there are innumerable designs. Anything from a three-quarter bolero to a full-length redingote is permissible. Boleros are very jaunty, much-trimmed, and eminently suited to dressy occasions. They show flat collarless effects, masses of hand-work, rosettes and lace. Some of these boleros follow basque lines, others are full round the back and hips, while some tailored models are close-fitting, double-breasted over the bust, and sloping to a sharp point below the waistline in the centre. Longer coats have rolling collars, turn-back cuffs and waistcoat effects ; while the redingote is the simplest, but, perhaps in the long run, the most expensive outdoor garment, because it stands for perfection of fit and line. Three-quarter effects in sleeves are noticeable on all of the dressy garments, and the Louis and directoire sleeve lines are shown in many ways.

For the more severe tailored coats is seen an extremely plain coat-sleeve, but the bishop sleeve gathered into a narrow cuff, has quite disappeared. The French modiste insists that the dressy gown must rest on the floor all the way round, and many short trained effects are seen but the English woman likes the shorter skirt, and some elaborate gowns of rich fabric are shown with skirts, which clear the ground. In the matter of fabrics, if such a thing is possible, weaves are more supple than they were six months' back. In silks, the satin finish is in demand and among the most popular fabrics for dressy wear may be mentioned Liberty satin, satin charmeuse, satin finished crepe, and satin gauze. Even the taffetas have taken on a more satiny sheen, and are of all silks the most dependable Particularly effective are the supple taffetas showing two-tone stripes, with a third deeper tone in coin discs scattered regularly over the surface. These come in the most practical of colourings, which are admirably adapted for semi-tailored frocks.

Another very pretty pattern for more dressy wear shows small checked taffetas with single blossoms scattered upon them to give the effect of hand-embroidery. Pongee under many other names, is more beautiful than ever, and the Oriental silks in rough or satin finish are distinctly fashionable. The smooth-finish pongee printed with flowers, which are across between the Oriental and the pastel shades, is called printed rajah, and on the natural pongee ground are shown all the popular tints of the hour, including blue, green, lavender, and rose. The tendency toward plaid is seen in the new finish of genuine Shantung, which shows a broken rather indistinct plaid in pastel greens, terracotta, blue, lavender, or rose.

Beadwork has evidently been revived for an indefinite period, and new uses, or new adaptations of old ones, are frequently being discovered. Fashions change in it, as in everything else, and now the dull opaque beads of yesterday give place to the lined beads and cabuchons of to-day. There is no doubt that the popular beadwork of the present moment is the making of candle-shades either the whole shade or the fringe made of tiny beads. This fringe is very easily made. The simplest method is to string the beads into little two and a half inch lengths, and sew them on to a wire circle, which can be obtained specially made for the purpose covered with tape for a foundation. The beads should match the colour of the shade, and be of the lined kind—clear glass with the colour, where the bead is pierced. They are prettier than the solid coloured glass, as they have more light and sparkle.

If the shades are in pale colours, a pretty variation of the matching suggestion is to use the gold or silver lined beads, which are really the most beautiful of all the pretty beads. A popular fringe has lattice-work in points that are made like diamond shapes, cut in half on the long side. The best and easiest way to make the fringe is to use a separate thread and needle for each string, making a point and its corresponding hanging strings at a time. This is done by starting from the foundation, with three beads strung on the thread. Two needles pass through the same fourth bead, the threads separate again, and repeat, every fourth bead catching two together. Where the pointed shape ends a row, string enough beads on to hang down to the longest point of the figure, and end by knotting over the last bead. The fringe may be made of a single colour, or with another colour woven in at regular intervals. One of the prettiest combinations is to make the points of one colour, and the dangling ends of another. Fine wire is used for making the frames of the shades, which are frequently, when made by amateurs, done in separate medallions, and then wired together into the whole.

By slow degrees Fashion has accustomed us of late to many strange juxtapositions of materials which at one time were never seen in each other's company. The net frock adorned with wide flat tucks of cloth may be looked upon now as quite an old story and we are no longer surprised to see gowns in chiffon with an applique of cloth by way of trimming. A new departure of greater importance than these, however, is even now being made by some of the leading modistes on both sides of the Channel and as its influence bids fair to be very widespread it may be as well perhaps to chronicle this latest vagary. With skirts in voile or soft colienne either closely gathered or finely pleated below the waist and left to fall in full folds to the feet, very smart bodices are being made in fine soft cloth matching exactly the colour of the skirts, and looking exceedingly well with them, in spite of the contrast in the material. The better to ensure perfect harmony, however, the skirts are sometimes judiciously weighted with a hem of cloth, an idea for which comfort alone has much to recommend it. Another equally pretty and novel idea is to have the bodice in fine French cashmere and the skirt in Ninon de soie, finished also with a cashmere hem. Unless the colours in skirt and bodice match exactly, of course these gowns would be impossible ; but when the tints in the two materials are absolutely the same the effect is exceedingly good.

Miss Ethel Irving opens her season to-night at the Criterion with a new play, "What Pamela Wanted," and as the heroine of the story she will wear some very charming frocks, at which I have been allowed to have a privileged peep beforehand. In the first act she wears the simple frock in which she has just left the convent school. It is of pale grey summer cloth, with a box-pleated skirt and a pretty bodice arranged with a triple shoulder cape of cloth, piped at the edge with cerise taffetas, and finished with a little turn-down collar of white lawn. A wide soft sash of cerise silk completes the costume. Still of the "jeune fille" type is Miss Ethel Irving's next frock. It is of white plumetis muslin, with three flounces to finish the hem of the full skirt, and a dainty bodice with frills and insertions of white Valenciennes lace. This dress will be changed later on in the second act for a charming gown of pale blue crystalline, with a trimming of soft white lawn, daintily embroidered in white and pale blue. With this pale blue frock Miss Irving will wear a fichu lace shoulder scarf, embroidered with pink roses in chiffon and Louis XVI. bows in pale blue velvet, and a large hat of white crinoline, trimmed with pink roses and finished at the back with a large bow of black velvet ribbon, with long floating ends. Miss Ethel Irving's evening gown in the last act is of the new radium satin, in a lovely shade of azalea pink. The upper part of the skirt is veiled with cream net and lace, the latter a reproduction of an old Italian design. Worked on this lace there are wonderful embroideries representing large roses in metallic pink tissue and chiffon, with sprays of foliage worked in gold and silver. The bodice has a berthe of lace

covered with the same lovely embroidery, and the elbow sleeves daintily trimmed with tiny bows of pink satin and frills of cream lace.

Seldom before have children been dressed so entirely in accordance with the laws of good taste as they are to-day. There is no enforced picturesqueness, disastrous to children not made upon picturesque lines, there is no extravagant fussiness no incongruous copying of the modes of older folk. Children's clothes are childish, dainty, simple, practical, and not necessarily expensive. In baby's long frocks cloaks and under garments there is little change or novelty this year the only chance for originality being in the fashioning of the little yokes and in the designs of the hand-embroidery, which is the striking feature of the loveliest of these long dresses. The first short frocks differ little from the long ones, save in length. They fall straight from yokes or neck-bands, preferably the former, and hand-tucking, gauging, smocking, embroidery, herring-bone, and feather-stitching are the suitable trimmings. The bottoms of the frocks are plainly hemmed, or possibly trimmed by a group of tucks a line of inset insertion, feather-stitching, or a design in hand-embroidery running round above the hem.

Easter has come and gone, remarkable for a particularly well-behaved Bank Holiday. There is something almost pathetic in the whole-hearted zest where with Demos amuses itself in the too rare pauses of "labour's sullen wheel," and one wishes they could come a little oftener to our hard-worked masses, who have to lead the "simple life" in good earnest, while the classes talk about it. "The Simple Life!" We have heard it so often that we were getting somewhat inattentive to its claims, till the Bishop of London's excellent address to women and girls last week reminded us once more of the only true basis on which such a life can after all be lived—the "law of Christian service." After all, Dr. Ingram's frank and straightforward plea for the religious solution is the only answer to the oft-repeated question: "What is wrong with society?" The woman who had once realised the fuller and deeper possibilities of the "law of service" would soon cease to be content with the narrowing and artificial excitements of gambling and motoring. With how little are we content in a world that is crammed with interest and amusement ready-made did we but realise it. Yet we seek our very sensations at second-hand. We choose to fall back upon bridge when we might be taking part in the great "game of life" that is being played all round us—though some of its players, alas! hold no trump cards; we seek our excitement in the lastest play or novel, when the world about us is instinct with dramatic situations more poignant than any that plays and fiction can show. As for the "simple life," well for some of our working women, at least, life is indeed being simplified; witness the case of a tailoress quoted the other day by Miss Elvirey, of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, who had made a cloth skirt, pleats, tabs, buttons, and bands all complete for the remuneration of ninepence! This is the surpassingly generous price we pay for our "best English tailor-made" goods! To talk about the "simple life" after this makes one think of Emerson's question: "Who can propose to youth poverty and wisdom when English success has grown out of the very renunciation of principles?"

One hope indeed remains to us! Madame Sarah Bernhardt, whose art of dress is hardly less wonderful in its way than her marvellous dramatic gift, has boldly announced her disapproval of the crinoline. That hundreds of women in England and France alike will rally to her standard in the revolt against what is one of the most absurd revivals ever suggested by the capricious brain of Fashion, is certain enough. If half a century of higher education and something less of serious art study, to say nothing of a decade of hygienic research, have not taught us a more excellent way than the cult of ugliness as presented by the crinoline, then we are indeed pitiable creatures! Besides, those whose perverted tastes incline to the full skirt may surely find the present modes fit their tastes. For instance, what, can be more "bouffant" than taffeta, with its balloon-like properties for standing out? I saw an up-to-date gown of it the other day, made with a rucked bodice, high waist-band, and a full, closely-gauged skirt which gave almost the contour of a "farthingale" to its wearer. Though, I must say, I do not wonder at the popularity of taffeta; it strikes such an exceedingly happy mean as a fabric, and is at once light and "smart" looking, especially at this season of the year. But no doubt this outline we affect owes something to the fully-frilled underskirts which have assumed of late almost the importance of the gown itself. These underskirts—they sound so much nicer than plain petticoats—are "things of beauty" emphatical-ly, if not "joys for ever" for they soon lose their freshness with hard wear and tear, and, moreover, are worn so long that they soon get "rubbed." With a fairly long underskirt of coloured silk—the gown dexterously lifted to show it—a black frock is picturesquely reilved and the note of colour may be repeated in the hat.

WORLD-WIDE FACTS ABOUT THE TIN INDUSTRY.

CORNWALL (England) from being the chief source of supply of tin as early as the time of the Roman invasion of Britain, has now dropped nearly to the lowest rank. According to recent German returns the world's production amounted in 1903 to 98,093 tons, derived from the following countries:

	Tons.
Malacca	54,757
Banca and Billiton	20,030
Bolivia	9,500
Australia	4,191
Cornwall	4,170
Other countries	395
Total tons	93,043

South-eastern Asia thus produces 80 per cent of the total output. The importance of the United States as a tin consuming market is shown by a recent statement of Consul-General Guenther, Frankfort, Germany, to the effect that this country takes 43 per cent of the total production. This quantity almost equals the aggregate consumption of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, which take respectively 28 and 22 per cent.

FORMER USAGES ON A NAVAL STATION.

COMMANDERS-IN CHIEF used to have a power—not conferred on "senior officers"—of making permanent promotions in the case of vacancies caused by death, and temporary promotions in the case of all others. It was, however, essential that the vacancy should have occurred within the limits of their command or station, and that the promoted officer should have been within those limits at the moment of the occurrence. Also, right to flag officer's share of prize-money and of "freight" for conveyance of treasure depended upon the prize being taken and the treasure being, in part at least conveyed within the station boundaries. The legal necessity of exact delimitation still remains; but owing to the abolition of the commander-in-chief's right of promotion in death vacancies, to the extreme rarity or non-occurrence of captures, and to the cessation of the practice of putting freight on board men-of-war for conveyance, the importance of fixed boundaries has diminished a good deal. There is now little, if any, practical difference between the authority of a commander-in-chief and that of a senior officer. A commander-in-chief retains only one of his special prerogatives, and that is known to but few. He still has a legal right to imprison a midshipman summarily. Of this prerogative I have never heard of any commander-in-chief availing himself.—"Cornhill Magazine."

PERSONS who are flattered by the attentions of Mr. Herbert Paget, moneylender, certainly seem to get full measure. The complaint of an ungrateful person who had lately received three indentically similar letters from him, is capped by that of another, who has had four in ten days. It is quite possible that there are people in the world who, while they would not be tempted to borrow money on one application, would allow themselves to fall into the usurer's hands at the second, third, or fourth casting of the hook. But are there enough of them to make this large expenditure on circularising a profitable outlay?

JAPAN AND THE COTTON TRADE.

JAPANESE yarn first appeared in the Chinese Customs statistics in 1894, with an import of 4,147,200lbs and China has since been, and must continue to be, the dumping-ground for whatever quantities of yarn, the Japanese mills produce in excess of the home consumption. Japanese cotton being of inferior quality, having a short coarse staple and very little of it being grown, supplies of raw material have to be derived from China. These are then mixed with Indian cotton and return'in the form of yarn, principally 10s. Mr. Jamieson, the British commercial attache in China, we see, remarks that in the matter of climate and labour Japan enjoys no advantages over China; and as China's cotton grows at the doors of her mills, it is difficult to see why she should rely to so great an extent on Japanese assistance. No doubt the chief explanation is to be found in the better organisation and management of the Japanese mills and the greater efficiency of the labour. The main factor which, by common consent, is said to have adversely affected the fortunes of the Chinese mills has been their failure to obtain supplies of raw cotton at reasonable prices and in good condition. Mr. Jamieson's report contains a number of interesting details regarding the cotton industry; and although these and the general experience of the cotton-mills in China are not sufficient to enable us to form a definite opinion regarding the future of the cotton industry and its relation to the trade of this country, Lancashire will be able to hold its own for many a day; on condition that its works are kept up to date as regards efficiency, and a careful look-out is kept on the general economic conditions of the industry.

TOO EARLY AT SCHOOL.

SIR JOHN GORST holds that children go to school too early:

I should like to see children in the country running about all day in the open air, and not going to school until seven years of age at the earliest. That is the practice in Switzerland, which is certainly the best educated country in the world. Thus, when they do go to school, they are sturdy and strong, and their observation is awakened, and their minds really strengthened for the work they have to do. According to the English Education Acts, children are invited to come to school at three, and are compelled at five; that is too young. The practice of open-air lessons Sir John Gorst also favours. In America every lesson which can be given in the open air is given. On the great food question, Sir John Gorst, of course, feels very strongly, and to prove that much of the food given to poor children is unsuitable in quality he told an interesting experience in connexion with the Children's Holiday Fund: A friend of mine who is a vicar in a parish not very far from London, and who has a very large number of these country children in his parish, tells me when they first come down they will not eat the country food; they are accustomed to pickles, bloaters, and strong, tasty food of that kind and when they got the bread and milk and porridge put before them in the country they begin by declining to eat it. They very soon get over that. In a few days the fresh air makes them hungry, and they eat it. And they invariably," said Sir John, "end by having to have their buttons let out before they go back showing how quickly the human body responds to fresh air and wholesome diet."

THE GLORY THAT WAS GRE..CE.

AND thus it is that when I hear arguments about such matters as compulsory Greek I think of the man with the muck-rake in the Pilgrim's Progress. Compulsory life, compulsory beauty, compulsory happiness! Ridiculous! Compulsion ought to be needed in order that we may earn money. That is, indeed, the most hateful thing. But so oddly are our minds gone away, that grave and reverend seigniors actually get up and talk of compulsion in learning the essence of all that is worth knowing. Civilisation of mind only exists by virtue of what the Greeks have given us, and we can only drink it in at the foudtain-head. For a thousand years, Greece was forgotten. We call those the Dark Ages. What a time of horror it was—ignorance, vice, cruelty, religious persecution! Then Greece again showed her light; the dawn came, the New Birth of Europe. If any person with a living soul needs compulsion to learn Greek, there must be something wrong with the way he is taught. Grave and reverend seigniors observe that the water is not clear; they advise us gravely to cut off the supply. But why not first try what can be done by cleaning the pipes? Without water we cannot live; without what Greece has to give the mind cannot live. We are living now, most of us, on what we have got at second-hand, filtered water, because the pipes are foul. A few can still drink at the fountain-head, and if the number is not largely increased, we may get trade or we may not, but our money will do us no good. We shall be a nation of animals, our ideal of happiness a glorified Bank Holiday, our life a triumphal procession from one public-house to another.

THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY.

TASMANIA, for her size, should feel proud of her achievements in fruit-production. Mr. F. A. W. Gisborne, of Castle Forbes Bay in that island, tells us in "Chambers's Journal" that besides several thousands of tons of jam dried, and preserved fruit, &c., it is estimated that the State will export this year about a million and a half bushel cases of apples rather more than one-third of the whole quantity being sent to England and the greater portion of the rest to Australia. Twenty-seven large steamers will have left Hobart for London and Liverpool ere the season closes, carrying from 12,000 to 15,000 cases apiece. It is not surprising to learn that signs of prosperity are visible on every hand. In the apple-growing districts of Tasmania according to the same writer, no signs of destitution are to be seen: The very rarely seen tramp is quickly snapped up as he saunters along the road, and set to work picking up bag apples or windfalls to be sent to the local drying factory and sold at one shilling per bushel. He cannot well starve, for he can eat as many apples as he pleases. I fear, by the way, the thrifty eye would be shocked by the wasteful manner in which fruit is disposed of. The very children when sent to school are usually supplied with half a dozen or so of rosy apples apiece to flavour their bread and jam or sandwiches, and they seldom honour a single apple with more than three bites. Mr. Gisborne concludes a very interesting paper by stating that to the intending emigrant from Great Britain the fruitful and salubrious valleys of Tasmania offer at least as many attractions as are presented by the veldt of the Transvaal or the prairies of Manitoba.

THE SCIENCE OF DIAMOND-CUTTING.

THREE patterns are followed in diamond-cutting. One, the Brilliant, invented perhaps barely two centuries ago, takes the general form of two cones united by their bases. The upper one is so much truncated as to present a rather large terminal plane (the "table") surrounded normally by thirty-two facets, the lower one is but slightly truncated and has only twenty-four facets. Much depends on the ratio between the axes of these two cones, and this is just right in the famous Regent of France. It is not so in the Koh-i-nur, which on that account should have been left with its original irregular and very ancient cutting. The second and older pattern is the Rose, in which the base is flat, and the facets, normally twenty-four in number, converge so as to form ultimately a blunt point—something like the top-half of a common form of a glass decanter stopper. The Orloff of Russia is the largest of this type certainly known to exist. The third pattern is the Table, the chief characteristic of which, so far as it can be defined, is a broad flat surface above and below with little more than a ring of facets enclosing each so that the stone is always a comparatively thin one.

THE forged scratching of "Dean Swift," for the solution of which mystery Mr. J. B. Joel has offered £500, is as nothing compared with the false official telegram which stopped a trial in Midleton, under the Coercion Act nearly twenty years ago. While this trial was taking its exciting course, the court-house surrounded by cavalry, infantry, and policemen, a telegraph messenger, as solemn as the removable magistrate on the Bench, and obviously as determined to serve the Government as faithfully, made his way through the ranks of armed men, pushed forward to the Bench it self, presented a telegram to the presiding. Removable turned on his heel with that look of unconcern which telegraph messengers affect, and walked out of Court conscious of a duty faithfully performed. The telegram, mystifying as was its purport, was in perfect order. It was coded and stamped according to the manner of all "red messages," and, therefore, there was nothing for it but to obey its order, which was that Dublin Castle desired the postponement of the trial then in progress. Yet that apparently genuine telegram had never passed through the Post Office, and, perfect in detail though it was, it was like the messenger who delivered it—"faked." It was an elaborate joke at the expense of the authorities, and those who played it are still undiscovered.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The War Office is working itself into a perfect frenzy of reform. On many occasions the taxpayer has acknowledged with deep gratitude its millinery zeal, its honest patriotic energy in providing for the British soldier a helmet or cap which should infallibly frighten all enemies. Now we have to thank the same revolutionary department for putting matters quite right in the Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers. Instructions have been issued to the effect that when an officer is appointed to a commission in a rank not higher than subaltern he shall be described in the draft gazette announcement as "gentleman," when to a rank higher than subaltern as "esquire." Intending invaders will please take notice of this change. It will prevent their falling into bad social mistakes when they come to grips with the army of defence.

Some remarkable facts in regard to the movement of population in London are to be gleaned from the annual summary of the birth, death, and marriage rates just issued by the Registrar-General. The most striking feature is the fall of the birth rate, a matter which has been continually remarked upon of late. The birth rate for the whole population fell in 1904 to 27.9 per 1000, as against a ten years' average of 29.5. The figures for 1903 were 28.5. Taken in its ratio to the female population between the ages of 15 and 45, the decline is even more noticeable. Here the figures have fallen in the past quarter of a century from 134 to 101.9 per thousand, and it is calculated that the total number of births was 36,000 less than it should have been in proportion to the increase of population. Not only that, but one of every seven children born died under the age of one year. The only encouraging contrast is to be found in the general death rate, which though slightly higher than in 1903, was still 1·7 below the average.

Sometime ago, writes a contemporary, we commented on the proposal to reform the marriage law of France by making love compulsory between husband and wife. By this drastic enterprise—so drastic as to amount to a revolution—every man and woman is to marry for love first and foremost. The possession of wealth by one or other of the parties would, of course, be no bar—it never is—but Cupid must take precedence of Mammon. The proposal is making a stir among the lady novelists, but with their natural inability to keep to the point, they are digressing into discussion on the nature and signs of love. Madame Myriam Harry quotes the case of an Arab woman whose lack of teeth was considered a proof of her husband's riotous affection, and mentions also the popular love-token in Cochin-China—the present from husband to wife of a coffin, without which no wedding is complete. In certain quarters of London a black eye is the highest proof a wife can show of her husband's devotion. Indeed, the way of love is hard and thorny. But, if the French will learn from an English poet, they will be wise to "remind not Eros of his wings."

It is evident from the letter which Mr. Arnold-Foster has addressed to Major Seely that the voluntary warrior will not be discouraged in all directions. While the Secretary for War sees safety in a reduction of the citizen Army, he is not blind to the benefit of every citizen being able to use a rifle. It is his wish to give all reasonable encouragement to rifle clubs, and in his opinion the devotion to such purpose of some of the money now spent on the Volunteers would be reasonable. Is there any doubt of it? Marksmanship, of course, does not make a soldier, but it goes a long way towards helping a man to take his own part. When every citizen—that is to say, every citizen who has the eye and the faculty—can shoot as straight as Boer farmer, the fear of conscription will be deadened. The ideal can only be reached by co-operation from the State, because the proportion of citizens who can afford membership of rifle clubs under present conditions is necessarily limited. Moreover, it is the younger generation to whom we must look for national defence and most of them cannot, when they would, qualify themselves for the task. Having decided that we want rifle clubs, we must see that we get them and the only adequate and comprehensive way is to pay, pay, pay.

The members of the House of Commons are now dispersed in various directions over the country, spending their Easter vacation in various ways. But whatever form their holiday recreations may take, we hope that they will go slow at first and allow themselves a short interval of complete rest. For the amount of exercise they have taken during the Session has been truly remarkable. No less than 115 divisions were taken up to Easter which is double the number for the corresponding period of last year. In all but twenty of the divisions more than 250 members took part, the numbers varying upwards to a maximum of 500. To two members especially we would recommend a complete abstention from any sort of activity for an appreciable time. Mr Caldwell and Mr Donald Sullivan voted in every single division and have earned the right, we should imagine, not only to a rest but to an extension of the brief holiday which is formally accorded to our legislative body.

The scheme just started for day nurseries in London's poorer districts will be watched with interest by the social philosopher as well as the social reformer. It may seem a paradox to those who have only a little knowledge of squalid streets and slums, where every condition seems to war against privacy, but it is a fact that the English poor strongly resent trespass on their domains. They defend the few cubic feet comprised by their four walls rather more rigorously than the sportsman his game preserve. Every philanthropist knows it from bitter experience. The Corps of district nurses established in various parts of the country have found over and over again that penniless men and women prefer coping with disease by their own efforts to entrusting a member of their family to the skilled hands of a stranger. Some of these excellent nurses have had a hard fight to overcome prejudice. We wonder if a similar campaign lies before the promoters of the nursery experiment. It strikes one as an admirable notion that working women should be provided with places where they may leave their babies during the hours they themselves are occupied in earning the daily bread. But will they readily avail themselves of the chance? The answer to the question will serve not only as a guide for future benevolence, but as a light on the character of East London—especially if account is kept of the proportion of alien immigrants and pure-bred English people who send their children out to nurse.

That more intimate knowledge on which the deepening of French and English friendship depends has been increased by the Easter exchange of visits. The butchers of Paris came to Folkestone for five hours and spent most of the time in watching a football match; the sewermen of Marylebone went to Paris for the purpose of inspecting its famous sewers. It would seem that international amities can no further go. But there remains another striking sign of the Parisian's interest in his long-lost brother. He has invaded London in his hundreds to spend the Easter week-end, which means, as we are confidently assured, that he wants to see for himself what a British "bankollide" is like. We offer him a sincere welcome, and mingle with it a hope that the vision of London at holiday time will not strengthen his conviction that we take our pleasure sadly.

By an appropriate coincidence Mr. Rider Haggard reached Liverpool in time to bid God-speed to the thousand Salvation Army emigrants who were just starting for Canada. Mr. Haggard has just returned from a Government mission to Canada and the United States, to report on the farm colonies established by the Army in the American continent. He was very favourably impressed by them, and his report, it is believed will strongly recommend State aid to the Army in founding more of these colonies, especially in Canada. He also found the Canadian Government very favourable to the idea, and well they might be. For these emigrants are respectable wage earners, and under the skilful supervision of the Salvation Army they will be a help and not a hindrance, to the country of their adoption. Would that we could say the same of those who flock in so much greater numbers to our own shores!

Yet another suicide is recorded as the result of the heavy burden of rates and taxes. The man was a steady respectable tradesman, and had no other troubles. But the constant calls of the tax-collector, and the threat that he might have to go to prison for non-payment seem to have unhinged his mind. The man was doubtless over-sensitive, but his tragic end stimulates the inquiry how this burden came to be imposed. A correspondent writing to "The Standard" to-day on the subject of Poplar, claims that the 12s. rate in that district may be largely traced to the reckless administration of poor relief, and the excessive standard of luxury in the workhouse, a matter on which we have been learning some surprising facts recently. Outdoor relief, he states, is given wholesale to able-bodied men, and the result is that the poorer population of London is magnetically attracted into the district. So the tune goes on, and the piper is paid by such men as he whose death was the subject of this inquest.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The general rain has fallen in Assam, North Bengal and South West Peninsula. Local rain is reported from Burma, and West Himalayas. Jalpaiguri reports 2 1/2 inches, Dhubri, Mangalore Chitaldroog, Karwar and Cochin 1 1/2, Mergui, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Gauhati, Cherrapoonjee, Mormugao and Calicut 1, and Sonemarg 1/2. Rain is probable on the Burma Coast, Assam, North-East Bengal and South-West Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches Cents
May 16th	87	73	... ...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 18th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·690	Calm	12	95·3	76·9	76	.....	8·93	— 3·98
Jask	29·737	E3E	7	97·3	74·7	67	.....	3·53	— 0·46
Muscat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden (17th)	29·857	E	8	90·2	79·3	73	.....	1·81	— 0·64
Laboro	29·629	Calm	2	106·4	74·2	29	.....	3·50	— 0·73
Sirsa	29·610	N N E	9	106·3	74·4	27	.....	2·96	+ 0·01
Delhi	29·626	W N W	4	103·7	80·3	21	.....	4·09	+ 0·43
Agra	29·604	N W	4	107 0	80·0	20	.....	4·18	+ 2·29
Cawnpore	29·597	W	2	103·4	77·2	23	.....	4 31	+ 2·19
Allahabad	29·584	N N W	4	99·1	79·6	36	.....	3·31	+ 1·08
Jhansi	29·63	N W	5	110·3	86·2	38	.....	2·12	+ 0·22
Jacobabad	29·677	N N W	10	107·9	79·2	41	.....	1 52	+ 0·23
Karachi	29·724	W	13	100·0	79·0	62	.....	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·647	N W	5	1 8·2	80·1	13	.....	2·71	+ 0·97
Ajmere	29·697	S S E	5	106·9	86·0	25	.....	1·75	+ 0·09
Deesa	29·693	N W	10	11··1	85·0	31	.....	0·09	— 0·52
Ahmedabad	29·656	N W	5	114·3	85·1	9	.....	0·06	— 1·63
Bhuj	29·723	N W	14	108·3	76 0	30	.....	0·59	+ 0·01
Jamnagar	29·736	W N W	33	100·2	79·2	72	.....	0·00	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·760	W N W	14	87·4	79·8	33	.....	0·37	.....
Rajkot	29·724	N W	11	108·4	17·6	33	.....	0·0	— 0·51
Bhavnagar Para	29·744	N W	9	109·7	81·0	39	.....	0·22	— 0·0
Veraval	29·735	N W	13	85·1	76·8	71	.....	0·00	— 0·71
Neemuch	29·667	N N E	6	105·0	78·7	23	.....	0·64	— 0·44
Indore	29·571	E	6	106·6	79·1	30	.....	0·47	— 0·63
Saugor	29·610	Calm	5	107·4	81·2	33	.....	1·20	— 1·38
Jubbulpore	29·626	S	4	106·5	84·1	35	.....	1·49	— 1·44
Hoshangabad	29·610	E N E	2	111·0	8·2	35	.....	0·74	— 1·22
Khandwa	29·644	N W	7	110·7	88·1	27	.....	0·06	— 1·22
Raipur	29·632	N W	5	103·2	78·4	48	.....	4·56	+ 1·72
Nagpur	29·646	S	7	109·1	83·5	37	.....	2·44	— 0·81
Amraoti	29·611	W S W	10	109·5	88·5	53	.....	0·41	— 2·01
Akola	29·630	W	6	111·1	87·0	31	.....	0·23	— 2·13
Surat	29·727	S	8	97·2	81·4	62	.....	1·43	— 0·05
Malegaon	29·677	C	19	107·8	80·0	32	.....	0·01	— 1·22
Bombay	29·757	W S W	6	90·9	81 8	77	.....	0·08	— 0·65
Poona	29·791	N W	17	99·0	77·3	53	.....	0·42	— 1·00
Ahmednagar	29·719	N W	10	106·4	79·0	57	.....	0·08	— 2·23
Aurangabad	29·680	C	7	105·4	78·2	38	.....	0·05	.....
Sholapur	29·698	N W	10	106·2	81·4	45	.....	0 40	— 2 36
Ratnagiri	29·773	N N W	11	91·5	81·8	77	.....	0·01	— 0·75
Rajapur	29·711	W	8	101·4	76·7	70	.....	0·4	— 2·43
Belgaum	29·776	W S W	15	95·3	69·7	85	.....	0·12	— 3·75
Mormugoa	29·781	E	11	90·9	77	87	.....	0·75	— 1·34
Karwar	29·774	Calm	5	90·8	77·2	79	.....	1·44	— 1·38
Mangalore	29·776	N E	4	87·4	75·4	86	.....	1·75	+ 4·89
Calicut	29·757	N N E	7	86··	76·4	90	.....	1·01	— 1·74
Cochin	29·783	Calm	4	87·3	75·2	86	.....	1·34	— 6·85
Bangalore	29·774	S W	7	89·2	69·3	56	.....	0·49	— 1·59
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·680	Calm	3	97·4	81·6	65	.....	4·79	— 2·29
Masulipatam	29·571	W S W	7	98··	83·0	80	.....	8·91	+ 1·21
Bellary	29·719	W N W	7	93·0	76·3	66	0·29	4·11	+ 0·43
Cuddapa	29·701	S W	G	102·2	72·9	65	.....	1·11	— 0·16
Madras	29·693	S W	9	97·4	80·0	65	.....	7·21	— 5·70
Coimbatore	29·746	S W	5	90··	75·1	77	.....	2·79	— 14·38
Trichinopoly	29·717	E S E	5	101·1	75·4	77	0·29	5·64	— 7·25
Nagapatam	29·674	W	11	95·7	78·0	84	.....	20·76	— 11·87
Colombo	29.774	S W	13	87·0	76·0	85	0·22	29 23	— 19·26

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk at most places. The barometer is from ·01 to ·09 below the average in Berar, Gujarat, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and Ceylon.

Winds remain practically unchanged in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Veraval, Jamnagar, Poona and Malegaon.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 14° in excess of normal in Lower Sind and at Bhuj, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmednagar, and the minimum 6° to 8° at Deesa, Amraoti, Saugor, Khandwa and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Deesa and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country.

Rain.—Nearly two inches fell at Mangalore (1·75") over one inch at Cochin Karwar and Calicut and light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Belgaum, Mormugao and Colombo.

Weather.—In Berar, Gujarat, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar and South Coromandel Coasts and Ceylon is in and unsettled condition and local scattered showers with thunder and lightning are probable.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 17.

10 p.m.	84·0

THRUSDAY.—MAY 18.

6 p.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·3

THERE is in the United States a story about Joseph Jefferson, to the effect that he once while playing "Rip Van Winkle," failed to wake up at the end of his long sleep of twenty years. He was actually dosing at the time and so had to be awakened by prodding with a pole from an opened trap-door. After that Rip took the precaution of having a string fastened round an ankle each night, the end of it being carried to one of the wings so that if necessary he could be jerked. The only weak point in this tale is the fact that when an inquisitive theatre-goer wrote to Jefferson to inquire if there was any truth in it, he replied that there was not a syllable. But by that time its position as a classic war unassailable.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," May 18.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt E O'Brien Assist Political Agent Second Grade passed an examination in Arabic according to the Lower Standard on the 5th May.

Mr Anant Sadashiv Tambe Fourth Grade Deputy Assist Political Agent Kathiawar is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Panachand Jeychand Mehta B A Agency Head Clerk Kathiawar to act as Fifth Grade Deputy Assist Political Agent and to do duty as Treasury Officer Rajkot during the absence on leave of Mr Anant Sadashiv Tambe or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 3, 1 of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Kuber B Ankle acting Mahalkari petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under section 8, 2 of the Reformatory School's Act 1897 the Govr in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr Shantaviraps Virsangapa Mensinkal acting District Deputy Collector and Magte of the First Class in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers contemplated in section 3, 1 of the Act.

Mr H Page M A Caniab I C S acting Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days with effect from the 6th July 1905 with permission to prefix the ensuing annual vacation to his leave.

Under the provisions of Govt Circular No 3223 dated the 29th May 1903 Mr Mottram Shewkiram Advani M A Cal Barrister-at-law Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Karachi is appointed in addition to his own duties an Additional Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Sessions Division under section 9, 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to exercise jurisdiction in the Hyderabad Court of Session during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Hyderabad Dist and under section 193, 2 of the same Code to try all cases committed and hear all appeals presented to the Court of Session during such vacation.

The Govr in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Adani to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Page or pending further orders.

Mr A E Cumming acting Judge Court of Small Causes Karachi is granted privilege leave for twenty-four days with effect from the date of relief.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dialmal Doulatram BA, LLB, Bom to act as Judge Court of Small Causes Karachi during the absence on leave of Mr Cumming or pending further orders.

Mr Haribhai Gopalji Mamlatdar taluka Matár in the dist of Kaira is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1893 to be a Magiste of the Second Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E L Gilbert to be Assist Conservator of Forests Northern Circle and to do duty as Working Plans Officer under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, N C.

Mr G R Duxbury Deputy Conservator of Forests Third Grade and Divisional Forest Officer Working Plans N C was granted furlough for three months and twenty-five days.

Mr F D Lalkaka Sixth Assist Collector of Customs Bombay is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J L McQuade to act as Sixth Assist Collector of Customs, Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr F D Lalkaka or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification Revenue Depart No 3308 dated 28th April 1905 and to direct that Mr Gopalji Gulabbhai Desai should continue to act as Dist Deputy Collector Broach during the absence on leave of Mr Sorabji Rataoji Master or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to empower Major T Jackson M B B S I M S Superintendent of Matheran and Magiste of the First Class in the Dist of Kolaba to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

The Govr in Council is pleased to create under Article 78 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations three appointments of Additional Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judges at Gadag Muddebihal and Surat respectively on Rs 150 a month each for a period of six months with effect from the 7th June 1905 and to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr Bhimrao Narsinh Hutlikar B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge Gadag Mr Vyankatesh Govind Sane B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge Muddebihal and Mr Gopinath Mahi at Khandesh B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge Surat.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT PLAGUE.

The services of Captain W. G. Liston, M. D., I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from 15th May 1905.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On the completion of the project of the Girgaon tank, Mr. K. S. Pranji, B. A., L. C. E., Asstt Engr 1st Grade is appointed to act as Exve Engr Dharwar Irrigation Dist vice Mr. H J London, Temporary Engr, under cove. nant who has been permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 25th May 1905.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Pranji, Mr. G McC. Harrison, Exe Engr Dharwar Dist is appointed to hold charge of the Dharwar Irrigation Dist, in addition to his own duties.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS &C.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern division

Mr. A D Brown, I C S, Assistant, Collector, Surat, is granted an extension by twenty-one days of the privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. R 2, dated 20th April 1905.

Mr Amratlal Tribhovandas, Deputy Accountant, Kaira Huzur Treasury, is appointed to act as Head Accountant Kaira, during the absence of Mr. Jeysing Manchharam on privilege leave for one month.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	17	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	18	18	34
a D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Ch

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

WITH something more than the usual interest are playgoers looking forward to St. James's Theatre. The occasion possesses a threefold attraction. There is the new play, John Chilcote, M. P., which Mr. Temple Thurston had adapted from his wife's novel. There is the first stage appearance of Mr. Thorold, editor of the magazine, the Smart Set, as Mr. George Alexander's double. And there is the reappearance of Mr. Alexander after an absence from his theatre for a good many more months than the public cared about sparing him. As in the case of A Man's Shadow, to say nothing of the Beck case, the new play presents the tragic troubles of a man who is the hero and the victim of mistaken identity. Except for this, and for the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Thurston's piece contains a very sensational death scene, there is really no great resemblance between John Chilcote M. P. and the old Haymarket melodrama which Mr. Beerbohm Tree recently revived before the King at Windsor, with Mrs. Brown-Potter and many members of the original company. Indeed, it will be seen, when the latest mistaken identity play is produced, that in general character it has no more relation to A Man's Shadow than to The Comedy of Errors.

The resemblance of Mr. Thorold to Mr. George Alexander is not of a kind that increases on acquaintance. As was shown in the publication not long ago of two photographs—one of the magazine editor and the other of the romantic actor—there is a similarity in the chins the brows, and the manner of doing the hair, but Mr. Thorold's is a much heavier face than Mr. Alexander's and he is noticeably thicker of figure. Even in a drawing-room by twilight, where I came face to face with him once at Brighton, Mr. Thorold did not do more than just remind me of Mr. Alexander, in the same way that a cadaverous-looking man with bushy eyebrows clean-cut and clean shaven features and rather long hair, will remind one of Irving. That the 'Smart Set' editor and the "Smart set" actor will look astonishingly alike on the stage, when make-up has been studied and applied and when the former gentleman has been instructed in some of the mannerisms of the latter—for instance, that sudden dropping of the jaw in assumed moments of cunning penetration—there is no question whatever. But it is an absurd exaggeration of the fact to say, as it has in some quarters been said, that the two men are so alike that, meeting them a part, it is difficult for their friends to tell 'to other from which."

The printed programme of the Drolls, whose season at the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Fordwych this year made a start on the 27th instant, contains many unusual announcements. "No fees of any kind—except for programmes, cloak-room etc." is one of its little jokes; another is, "The attendants are strictly forbidden to offer gratuities to visitors. You are therefore earnestly begged to assist the management in carrying out a regulation framed for their comfort and convenience." But best of all is the notice to members of the audience: Any song that occurs in this entertainment can easily be obtained of pirates in the street outside. Only don't let your friends see you receiving stolen property. Call the pirate into a doorway, and commit the theft without any vulgar ostentation."

There is a peculiarity about the costumes as well as the programmes of the Drolls. They have been made from designs, not by Mr. Percy Anderson or Miss Craig, but by a journalist, who, meeting Mr. Fordwyen when he was puzzling his brains to know how to dress his new company of musical comedians and comediennes, made some rough sketches on a sheet of foolscap which proved to be the very thing. The pierrot dress had been overdone; the costume of the jester was unsuitable on account of the hood, which would be too hot for all and too unbecoming into the bargain for the ladies, while the jangling bells might send the performers out of tune. So the journalist avoiding the pierrot and the jester, and steering clear of the music-hall comedian with the ragged umbrella and the unmanageable dickey, dressed the men of the company (on paper) in cloths suggestive of Marceline, the famous Hippodrome clown, giving them a baggy evening dress with large white chokers, red socks, and black shoes; and, for the ladies carrying out the same scheme in a more becoming cut-closely-fitting tail-coats, bunchy white bows of chiffon shoe black skirts, and red silk stockings and shoes. Battered top-hats, which are removed soon after the performers arrive on the platform, and three large white buttons down the coats, complete the plan of attire in which "The Drolls" will make their bow to London audiences on Thursday week.

No more appropriate stage than that of the London Pavilion could have been chosen for the amazingly elaborate entertainment in aid of the "Dan Leno" Cot Endowment Fund for the Belgrave Hospital for Children Clapham Road. Most of the lamented comedian's best work was done at this hall in Piccadilly Circus; indeed the Dan Leno as we knew him—the pre-eminent Dan Leno—may be said to have begun here and ended here. It was at the "Pav" that he first became famous; it was at the "Pav" that he made his last appearance. And the form of the memorial is as fitting as the choice of the house wherein it is to be founded. Dan Leno was extremely fond of children, and for those among them who suffered he exercised the best, because the most practical, sympathy. He had his moods of depression, did this fellow of infinite jest—some from this cause and some from that. But there was nothing on earth that made him more sad than the sight of the pale-faced children of the streets. I have seen him cross the road to a beggar woman with a child in her arms.

Out of so long and strong a list of performers who have promised their services to the "Dan Leno" cot fund it is difficult to make selection. But it would be still more difficult to name them all, and so the lesser task must be attempted "without prejudice" to those whose names cannot be put down. Comedy opera sends such representative people to aid the good cause as Mr. Rutland Barrington, Miss Isabell Jay, Miss Marie Studholme, Miss Louie Pounds, Mr. Henry A. Lytton and Miss Kitty Gordon. Comedy provides Mr. James Welch, Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Vera Beringer, Mr. Gilbert Hare, and Mrs. Brown-Potter. And from the world of which Dan Leno was king come Mr. Harry Lauder, Mr. Harry Randall, Mr. G. H. Chirgwin (one of Leno's very first professional friends), Mr. Ernest Shand, Miss Ida Rene, and Mr. George Mozart. The list of patrons is as formidable as the list of performers. It contains the names of the Duchess of Portland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countesses of Warwick, Chesterfield, and Bradford, Lady Hothfield, the Hon. Mrs. Derek Keppel, Lord Fitzhardinge, Lord Justice Romer, Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. George Alexander, and Mr. Seymour Hicks. And there are five-and-fifty others, I

Imitation, when practised by too clever a mimic is not always the sincerest form of flattery. A celebrated actress once induced Miss Cissie Loftus (she was not Cecelia in the Palace days) to remove from her entertainment a reproduction of the mannerisms which were characteristic of her (the imitated); and to Mr. Arthur Playfair it was intimated some years ago, that he was doing himself no particular good by advertising the little weaknesses of the actor-manager by whom he was about to be employed. Sir Henry Irving has no very great affection for the mimic's art—may be because he is sick of it, having in his time been travestied by scores of comedians on the burlesque and music hall stages, as well as caricatured in the comics by hundreds of black-and-white artists. One morning at rehearsal, Sir Henry not having put and with his friend, the Duke of Manchester, once acted as waiter at one of our big bazaars dispensing Yankee "pick-me-ups" as if to the manner born. He is fond of boating, is a good oarsman, and has a pretty place on the river, called Conway Cottage.

Lady Grey-Egerton is staying in Madeira. The Londes borough earldom was not conferred until 1887, and she was the Hon. Henrietta Denison, and is an aunt of the present peer. Lady Grey-Egerton has much charm of manner and appearance. She is rather tall and slender, with dark hair, and small, refined features. Henrietta Lady Grey-Egerton plays bridge well, and entertains pleasantly at her pretty house in Mount Street. She is also fond of travel and makes a yearly expedition to the Continent, and sometimes—as on this occasion—considerably further afield. Her only daughter, Lady Romilly, is, even now, her most frequent companion, and the latter's only child—a six-year-old son and heir—is said to be her favourite grandchild.

"A STRANGE visitor in the City" of whom a gentleman writes to "The City Press" turns out, on perusal of his letter, to be nothing stranger than a carrion crow. He saw one raid a pigeon's nest in the churchyard of St. Martin Vintry, seizing one of the young birds, which it flew off with, and devoured on the tower of St. Michael, College-hill. I have lived in the City for over thirty years, but have never seen a carrion crow in it before, says this observer. It may be that carrion crows shun the City but we can assure the correspondent of our contemporary that carrion crows existed so near to the City as Gray's Inn until a few years ago. They practically destroyed the rookery there by eating the eggs, and are believed to have been poisoned by the Benchers.

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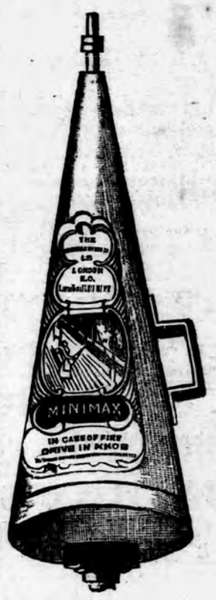

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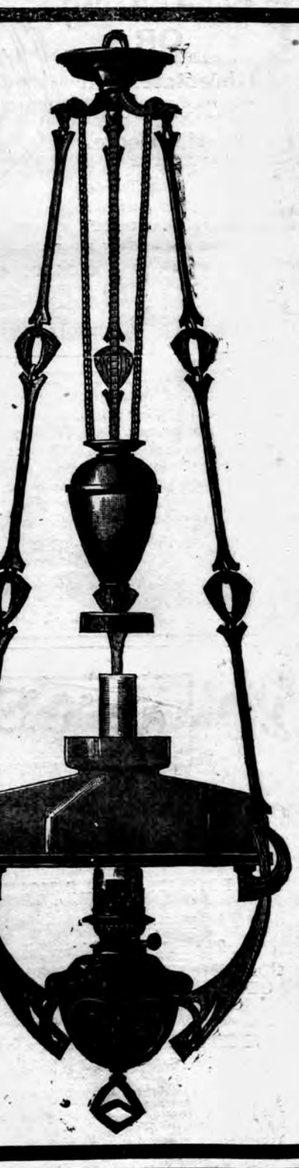

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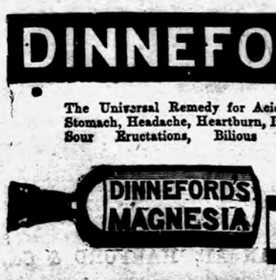

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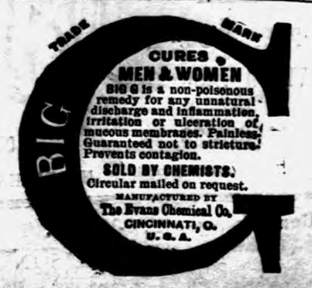
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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 81, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 69, Fleetwich Street, London, E. C.; Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co.; Frankfort, Messrs. Herr's Gazette; Messrs. HACKER STREET & Co.